PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 52,502—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th May.
* CALEDONIA	7,503	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lanchorne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,598	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lanchorne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 970.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 185.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,132	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Rh. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,235	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

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OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, may be carried out of the system by means of "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurity it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th May at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 27th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
PONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Foetid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper)

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Maclean's Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 8, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld.,

12, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed the SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the SIDEROSTHEN PAINT SYNDICATE, LD.

SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or chip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

A large consignment of this Paint has just been received.

Price and Samples on application.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW

LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

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The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MALLIE FILTER THEORIES PASTEUR

In White Glazed Earthenware
(AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN).

			Rs.	a.
Household Filters,	1½ gal.	size	17	8
" "	2 "	"	22	8
" "	4 "	"	30	0
" "	6 "	"	40	0
Household Glass Filters	1½ "	"	22	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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MORENAS & CO.,

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REFRESHMENTS.
CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.
PASTRY
Made by an experienced hand,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS
IN
FANCY BOXES,
HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £50,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
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CABLEGRAM: "PLENARILY LONDON." CODES, BEDFORD McNEIL, MORSINGAND NEAL

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
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400 DAYS WIND TIMEPIECES.

WE have pleasure in stating that we now import a PENDULUM REGULATOR CLOCK for fixing to a wall and which requires to be wound

ONCE IN 400 DAYS.

The movements are absolutely perfect, while special attention has been given to the casing of these very fine Clocks.

These Clocks will prove a great advantage in Law Courts, Messes, Clubs, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, Railway Stations, &c., as once placed in position they will not require any further attention for

400 DAYS.

Price, Rs. 90, Rs. 105, Rs. 115, and Rs. 120.

Every Clock before leaving our Establishment is thoroughly regulated. Satisfaction, therefore, is guaranteed.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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THE ITALIAN STORES,

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

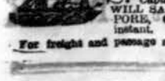
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,281 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 21th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

No. 21, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th May, 1902.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undertakers decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Undesigned Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th May 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NERAL AND LONAVLA.

THE BOOKS of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS issued from the General Traffic Manager's Office available between BOMBAY and NERAL and LONAVLA from 1st October, 1901, to 31st May, 1902, will be available upto the 15th June, 1902.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 13th May, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, COMPRISING THE G. I. P. and INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON STEEL WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, until P.M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1902, for the PURCHASE of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT to be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of offer.

G. E. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th May, 1902.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Repeaters, Cronographs, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches of various designs direct from the manufacturers and are now selling them on the MANUFACTURERS ACCOUNT at 33 per cent. less than the cost price.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Crouviser Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 16. Rs. 20. Rs. 30. Rs. 40.

Cheap but Reliable WATCHES,

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These have the full complement of polished and gilded machinery with enamel dials. They are unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

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We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

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1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

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3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively,
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Special Mixtures. CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original C'a Liniment, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. W. Bryant's Valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. F. W Shaw's Furniture, by Roberts and others. Piano, etc., at Lando's End Road, Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD on 20th Instant.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with Jathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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LEATHER GOODS.—At Factory Prices. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Solled Linen Bags, Hats, etc., and every description of leather work. Sample articles sold at Factory Rates. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

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CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BURSLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI OASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes (Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mirbat, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50 and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

PANKOT UPPER INDIA, LIMITED;
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. TUDIAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

For		Per cent. Per Annum
2	Years	5½
1	Year	6
6	Months	4½
3	Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities (particularly the Shares and Debentures of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.

Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Penang,	Cebu (Philippines)
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Soerabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Tiuping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchwang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
ARNHOLD KARBERG, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HARIOO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
FOOCHOW,	NAGASAKI,	SHANGHAI,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 3	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73

NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1902, certain rel or ALTERATIONS will be made in the TRAINS S RVICES over the G. I. P. Railway.

For detailed particulars apply at Stations and the Short Time Table which will be on the Counters for sale after the 20th of May, 1902.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 6th May, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE ENTIRE LIVE and DEAD STOCK of the Rajkot State Dairy will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the State Manager's Office, at Rajkot, on the 28th May, 1902, at 1 P. M.

The Live Stock consists of 35 Cows, 6 Buffaloes, 4 Bulls, and 103 young stock of the best Kathiawar and Gujarat breeds.

The dead stock includes "Churn separator" and other Modern Dairy appliances.

8 th May, 1902.

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WANTED for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, a European or Eurasian MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare working drawings to limited extent. Rough sketches only required. Pay Rs. 120 with prospects of promotion.

Application, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, address all to Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to 15th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and two uncovenanted High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Punjab Record, Punjab Reports, Marshall's Reports, Corylon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Law Reports, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Burke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and the Law Reports, Supreme and Imperial cases from 1862 to 1892 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 1,000 reports, the greatest existing digest containing rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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BE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were tried, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago, and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since. In fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

Moreover, I help two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are talkers by trade, and in a few days were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 14, 1899."

MrGeorge Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thanes, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and after using two bottles I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint."

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

	LONDON, MAY 15.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	— 1-8
Per cent. Rentes	101 1-4	= unchanged
per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	=
per cent. Govt. Securities	£5 5 8	= + 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 5-8	= unchanged
Bar Silver in New York		=
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2	= + 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49	= unchanged
Exchange on New York		=
Account, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		= unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4	"	= do.

Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay, 9s. 6d. }
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40 1-2. May-June. } Sellers.
Tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-2. May-June. Business done. Tone steady.

Red Karachi Wheat, May-June. Sellers 29 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sales on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 5 2-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

May. May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb
4·59 4·59	4·38	4·20	4·20
plus 3 plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000	bales.
Do. last year	7,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. to Continent	nil	
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2	
Futures, month of Aug.	8·09 — 5	
Do. do. Dec.	7·95 — 6	

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£35,400,000	Dec. £400,000
Public Deposits	£10,200,000	Inc. £2,200,000
Other do.	£30,700,000	Dec. £1,400,000
Other Securities	£29,500,000	Inc. £1,300,000
Notes and Gold	£23,000,000	Dec. £ 400,000

The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th May, 1902:—

Cotton	2,061 bales.
Wheat	13,956 cwts.
Linseed	9,029 "
Rapeseed	8,029 "
Gingellyseed	1 176 "
Poppyseed	5,080 "
Groundnuts	1271 "
Castorseed	11,445 "
Rice	79 149 "
Myrabollams	4,592 "
Cottonseed	15,853 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 16.

We have to record a very dull week in most branches of trade as is now usual at this season of the year. Several steamers have cleared since last mail left and there is a slight lull in the actual shipments. The cotton market has been quiet throughout the week, while the enquiry from shippers and local Mills has been extremely limited. Advices from Liverpool and New York have again been conflicting, and it is impossible to anticipate the course of those markets from day to day. Futures in New York declined considerably daily until Thursday, when a re-action took place. In Liverpool there has been a quiet market, and prices close 1-16 below last Mail's quotation. The business transacted locally has been on a very small scale. There seems to be scarcely any enquiry from Europe and shippers' purchases have been confined to Bengals. From Japan there has been no demand and reports are current that shippers are offering to resell purchases lately made in this market, as they are unable to place them in Japan. The Local Mills have only been buying against their immediate requirements. Stocks at Colaba are heavy and receipts continue daily on a fair scale; holders are, therefore, more inclined to press sales, but in the absence of enquiry business is very slack. In some descriptions prices have declined about Rs. 3 per candy, but Sawginned Dharwars and Westerns have given away only Re. 1 per candy.

In the seeds markets, business has been limited. Early in the week some inquiry for Linseed caused the price to advance to Rs. 10-6 per cwt, but at the close the demand has slackened off and there are sellers at Rs. 10-3. In Rapeseed the market has been steady throughout the week, Brown Cawnpore advanced to Rs. 6-7 to 6-8 per cwt, and Yellow Cawnpore to Rs. 6-15 to 7-1 according to quality. Receipts are not very heavy and there is some enquiry for shipment. Poppy-seed has been in some demand and the price has remained steady at Rs. 8-15 to 8-11. Castorseed has also been steady at about Rs. 28, with a moderate business passing. Cottonseed has been in good demand following advices from home, and the local price has advanced to above Rs. 19 per candy.

In the Freight Market rates have varied. With a fair amount of tonnage on the berth for Dunkirk rates were offered down to 12s. at which price they were bought up by speculators, who then succeeded in raising the rate. For other ports bookings have been made at 12s.to 13s.6d. in loading steamers for seeds and 14s. has been paid for cotton. Some forward business is reported at 13s. for June picked ports and the same rate for July-August open ports. At the close the tone is steady for ready and forward shipment, but the enquiry is limited. The steamer "Daghestan" is reported fixed for June loading, at 12s 6d.

The Piecegoods market continues quiet and prices are steady with the exception of Eccles and Imitation Eccles where they have gone up by one anna per piece. For greys there is a fair enquiry and some indent business is reported to have been done, but for T Bafts there is a total absence of any up-country demand and dealers are unwilling to operate for forward deliveries. The Piecegoods Native Merchants Association decided on Saturday last, to work with firms only on terms and conditions as laid down by them. The principal rules to which the majority of importing houses are taking objection are (1) arbitration by natives (2) payment of damages for late or non-delivery. The former the Association have decided to enforce, but for the latter they have given the firms 2 months to communicate with their home agents.

In metals, copper and yellow metal are steady both locally and at home. Since the end of last week about 300 bundles Copper sheets were sold forward and ready from £65-15 to £66-10, and 4 to 500 bundles Yellow metal at £56-10 to £57. Spelter is steady, but dealers offers are still below home quotations. In iron business is reported in Belgian iron and Basic steel at £6-10 per ton ex-bunder. There is only a very limited enquiry for G. C. sheets.

The local Yarn Market continues quiet but steady, with practically no enquiry from China and scarcely any sales reported for other shipments. Until there is some reaction in silver, making China exchanges more favourable than at present, business in yarns promises to be very dull.

The Coal Market is quiet but steady. In Bengal coal small sales have been made of Deshergur at Rs. 13-8 ready and Rs. 13-12 July to December and of Jardines Navigation at Rs. 12-12 July to December. A sale is also reported of Heilger's Anthracite at Rs. 12-8 September to December.

The mail of the 2nd May, arrived in Bombay today, brought silver to Bombay £90,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs 7 30.
Bombay	" 9 10
Madras	" 8 00=34 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 9th May, due in Bombay about the 23rd inst., brings silver to Bombay £1,00,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs 17 70
Bombay	" 6 70
Madras	" 9 00=34 20 lakhs.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 10th May compared with the previous week.

Public Deposits	Rs. 11,35,883	Decrease.
Other Deposits	" 9,50,132	do.
Credits Undrawn	" 60,652	do.
Assets.		
Government Securities	" 9,79,615	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	" 4,03,522	Decrease
Credits on Securities	" 9,863	Increase
Loans	do. " 14,31,188	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	" 4,6,081	Increase
Balance with other Banks	" 2,08 316	Decrease
Cash	" 14,91,000	do.

These figures show a small increase in the trade demand of half a lakh. The Bank of Bengal statement dated the 13th inst. shows the following changes compared with the previous week.

Public Demand	20.71 lakhs	Increase
Cash at Head Office	15.00 "	Decrease
Do. Branches	10 0·0 "	do.
Government Balances	23 "	do.
Banks Investments	4.00 "	do.

The money market has shown great ease locally throughout the week. The Exchange Banks seem to have a plethora of funds for which the outlet is very limited. The quoted rate for short fixed deposits is now only two per cent., most Banks refusing to take money even at this figure. The Rate in the Presidency Banks has remained unaltered at 5 per cent. per annum, but on Government paper loans can freely be obtained at about 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. The Exchange market has shown few fluctuations since last mail. There was a good line of Bank Demand placed on Tuesday, at 1s.3 15-16d. on account of remittances said to be required for Native Princes proceeding to London to be present at the Coronation. After this, some Banks declined to continue selling at the rate for ready delivery, but it has always been obtainable for the mail until this afternoon and the Bazaar have bought freely for near delivery. Bank T.T. has been placed to a limited extent at 1s. 3 29-32d. for cash this being the best rate procurable throughout the week. For forward delivery, July to October, T.T. at 1s.3 15-16d. and D.-D. at 1s.3 31-32d. has sometimes been obtainable, though not quoted. For November-December T.T. has been offered at 1s.3 31-32d. and January-February at 1s. 4d. In mercantile paper transactions reported are very limited. Private T.T. has been placed at 1s.3 15-16d. and private demand at 1-3 31-32 for the mail. 3 months' sight D-A Bills have been offered daily to a moderate extent at 1s.4 3-32d. without finding buyers, until this afternoon when it is reported Bills have been placed to a moderate extent at the rate for new delivery. It may interest some of our readers to know that the quotations for Bank paper in the corresponding mail for last year were just the same as they were yesterday, while for 3 months' credits the quoted rate was 1s.4 5-32d, the Bank of England rate being then 4 per cent. and Joint Stock discounts 3 7-8 per cent. At the Council Bills allotment on Wednesday last the thirty lakhs were taken up in bills at 1s.3 29-32d., tenders at this rate receiving only two per cent. For next week thirty lakhs will again be put up for allotment.

The Rupee paper market has not shown any exciting movements during the week under review. At the close of last mail, a slightly easier feeling was in evidence following advices from Calcutta. Some heavy selling took place resulting in a fall of about half per cent. from the high-st point touched in the previous rise, but the bulls again carried the market up to about 99. This figure seems to attract sellers, and it remains to be seen whether actual paper will be tendered in large quantities on the settlement day against the sales made at or about this rate. In the present state of the money market, however, funds will be available to carry forward large amounts, if the bull element is then prevalent. At the close the rate has advanced to 99-2 buyers. The share market is steady during the week, Bank of Bombay shares are every day changing hands at Rs. 1265 and commercials also have improved to Rs. 52. In mill shares Manekji Petits are steady and have improved to 1690 X. D., Centrals to 1430 X. D., and Sandesha 602 1-2 cum-divid, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at 387 1-2 X. D. Davis have changed hands at 275. Empress Mill shares have been sold at Rs. 207 1-2. India Manufacturing Company, Limited, have improved to Rs. 3·0. Southern Mahratta S. and W. Comd pany shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 157 1-2. Press shares are steady. New Mofussils in the beginning of the week changed hands at 422 1-2, but in the latter part of the week they have improved to 427 1-2. New Indians are being placed at 156 1-4 and are steady at the rate. New Berars are also steady and are quoted 570. Volkart Press shares have changed hands at 995. In railway companies Tapti Valley have been placed at 422 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej are in demand at 570. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burmah shares are in demand at Rs. 6725. Post earnings are quiet at 450. Badhams have changed hands at 155. Treachers have declined to 565, a number of Telephone shares have changed hand sat 25 3-4.

The following are closing quotations:—

Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent repayable 1931				Rs. 103-10	
Do.	4	do.	do.	1923	" 100-0
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do.	1939 40	" 97-8
Do	4	do.	do.	1923	" 99-14
Bombay Improvement Trust	4	do.	do.	1950	" 99-

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 7 8d to 1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A, 1s 4 1-8 to 1s 4 3-32d	
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d to 1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124 3-4
Shanghai 30 " "	166 1 4
Japan 30 " "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99 3
1st Settlement	99-2

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready } Forward }	10 3
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward }	6 14
Yellow Gazerat, Ready } do. Forward }	7 9
Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready } Forward }	8 11
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready	23 to 23 4

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	37,150
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 14th May	18,99,431
Shipments for the week, to Europe	15,063
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	31,013
Total	46,118
Shipments from 1st October to 14th May:—	
Europe	375,737
Japan	439,913
China	83,139
Coast Ports	8,502
Total	947,341
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	20,734
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,200

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

Cotton	35,840 Bales.
Wheat	116,004 cwts.
Linseed	1,161,67 "
Rapeseed	63,323 "
Gingellyseed	33,87 "
Poppyseed	36,774 "
Groundnuts	36,26 "
Castorseed	38,990 "
Rice	2,79,022 "
Myrabollams	26,877 "
Cottonseed	90 194 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May 1902, as compared with the statement of 24th April 1902:—

LIABILITIES.	April 24. Rs.	A.	P.	May 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	14,08,981	4	0	1,32,71,418	11	2
Other Deposits, &c.	7,90,10,978	6	4	7,70,03,258	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,37,411	14	2	2,98,011	2	4
Sundries	18,88,577	4	10	19,67,285	14	7
	Rs.... 12,84,61,985	13	6	12,86,09,974	5	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,18,12,455	0	0	1,24,55,945	0	0
Other authorised Investment	70,29,981	0	0	69,84,961	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,86,06,460	14	0	2,79,98,397	14	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,74,41,993	11	10	1,64,34,145	0	9
Bills discounted, &c.	2,30,13,322	12	6	2,50,86,370	1	0
Balances with other Banks	11,20,931	8	4	8,48,911	8	6
Bullion						
Dead Stock	16,26,103	12	10	16,27,012	1	10
Shares	14,124	5	1	13,855	2	5
Sundries	8,38,273	4	8	8,39,075	2	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,86,25,362	10	2	1,68,15,146	3	7
Do. at Branches	1,53,31,528	14	1	1,34,89,455	2	0
	Rs.... 12,84,61,985	13	6	12,86,09,974	5	2

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	48,782	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,05,216	Inc.
Other Deposits	19,47,723	Dec.
Post Bills	39,433	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,10,470	Inc.
Loans	6,08,083	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,07,448	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	14,71,848	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	18,10,216	Dec.
Cash at Branches	11,61,139	Inc.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd May, 1902:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd May 1902—				
G I P R system	2,01,693	7,81,787	2,810	9,86,293
I M R do	55,868	2,00,075	335	2,76,638
Total	2,05,574	9,81,857	3,005	12,45,436
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th May, 1901—				
G I P R system	1,95,796	7,43,014	7,162	9,46,002
I M R do	49,479	1,78,719	715	2,28,813
Total	2,45,225	9,21,763	7,877	11,74,865
Increase or (G I P R	+8,810	+18,773	—4,552	+22 996
Decrease... (I M R...	+6,339	+41,356	— 3 0	+47,375

BOER "CATTLE RUSHES" CHECKMATED.

BLOCK HOUSE FENCES will in future be rendered proof against Mob-Cattle Rushing by the adoption of Wrought Iron Flat Bar Fencing. In connection with the supply of this Fencing, a very smart piece of work has just been carried out by Messrs. Bayliss Jones and Bayliss Ltd. of Wolverhampton. On March 27 the Government placed an order with this firm for about 40 Miles of Continuous Five Bar Iron Fencing in accordance with a request made by Lord Kitchener. Although at the time of receiving the Contract the necessary material for its fulfilment was in no more advanced stage than that of Pig Iron and Puddled Bars, yet within 3 weeks the whole 40 miles of Five Bar Fencing weighing approximately over 1,000 tons was placed at the Government's disposal, and all this without any serious disturbance of Messrs. Bayliss Jones and Bayliss ordinary working. So much has been said of the prompt delivery by American firms, that it is interesting to know that we are quite able to do our own better. In view of the interest taken in the Block House system we may say that this fence is so designed that an enemy to make even a short gap in it would have to knock out no fewer than 50 Wedges, unscrew 20 Bolts and Nuts, and withdraw five flat Bars about 15 feet long yet it can be readily taken to pieces at leisure, removed and re-erected on other sites, so that when happily the War is over, it may be employed for Railway, Pastoral or Agricultural Fencing purposes.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2 for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DE BURE—ROUSSELET—April 17, at St. François Xavier, Paris, by the Rev. Father Hardy and Abbe Courrau, Pierre de Bure, son of Alfred de Bure, of Paris, to Marguerite, daughter of Armand Rousselet, of Antan.

LEE—ANDREWS—April 24, at St John's Church, Boscombe, Hants, A E Lee, M A, Cantab, to Ethel Alla, daughter of the late W B Andrews, R N R, Commodore P and O Co, and grand-daughter of the late Col G Holmes, C B, of the Indian Army.

LONGE—THELLUSSON—April 23, at All Saints', Norwood, H D Longe, to Selina Mabel Henrietta, daughter of the late Col Thellusson.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND—April 23, at Strathearn, Modina Road, Westcliffe-on-Sea, Dora Drummond, aged 63.

DRUMMOND-MAY—April 23, at Guildford, Theresa A A, widow of Col T R H Drummond-May, late 42nd and 78th Highlanders, and daughter of the late F H Dancombe, Lieutenant 74th Regt. aged 71.

GRIFFITHS—April 25, at Charlwood Street, Kilen, daughter of the late Col J T Griffiths, formerly of the 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt, and 25th King's Own Borderers, aged 73.

LOGAN—April 26, at Francis Street, Dundalk, R P T, son of the late Lieut-Gen R A Logan, C B, aged 48.

MATTHEWS—April 27, at Canterbury, wife of Major G Matthews, Cavalry Depot, and daughter of the late Col J Hopkins, Bengal Army, aged 39.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARPENDALE—May 1, at Jubulpore, the wife of Major P M Carpendale, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a son.

SAUNDERS—May 9, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain A R Saunders, of a son.

DEATHS.

JOYCE—May 12, at Pallaveram, Lieutenant James Joyce, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Retired, son of the late Charles James Joyce, of Bir kshire, England, aged 74 years, 11 months and 13 days.

RAYE—May 14, at 5, Russell's Lane, Calcutta, Rosie Kathleen, the dearly beloved wife of William Alfred Raye.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs.	A.
Flavouring Essences.—All kinds for domestic manufactures.	0	8
Eureka Skin Cure.—Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0	12
Extract of Isinglass.—One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1	12
Extract of Coffee.—Perfect aroma—no waste—always ready.	0	12
Extract of Mutton.—A Navy superior preparation.	1	4
Extract of Meat.—Liebig's process—always fresh.	1	4
Ferro-Vina.—A natural Iron Burgundy.	1	0
Fever and Ague Mixture.—For any fever and ague.	0	8
Flexile Collodion.—For cuts and wounds.	0	12
Floral Mouth Elixir.—Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1	4
Florida Water.—Equal to that imported.	1	8
Fluid Extract Black Alder.—A safe and mild aperient.	1	12

KEMP & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 7.53 a.m., 8·1s. Low water, 1·31 a., 1·41s.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 9·0 a.m., 8·5s. Low water, 2·23 a., 2·40 s.

THE ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJAH.—The Maharajah Kunwer of Tagor has arrived in Bombay with eight followers and has put up at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

THE CRICKET SEASON.—A meeting of the representatives of the leading Native cricket clubs will be held to-day at the Parsi Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, at 5-45 p.m. to arrange cricket fixtures for the ensuing season.

WHILST PUTTING ON THE STRAP.—Govind Ramji, a Hindoo, aged 32, residing at Nalgam and employed in the Union Mill, had his right forearm fractured whilst putting on the strap on the ring-frame machine, yesterday. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

THE BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association will be held in B. B. and C. I. Ry. Mechanic Institute, Parel, to-day, at 6-30 p.m., when Mr. V. A. Talcuarker of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, will read a paper on Cotton Yarns; conservation of its vitality during manufacture.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL OILSEED.

THE final report on the Oilseed Crops of Bengal 1901-1902, states:—

The forecast furnishes the final estimates of the area and outturn of all the various kinds of oilseeds, both badoi and rabi, grown in these Provinces.

The most important oilseed crops of the Province are rape and mustard, which are largely grown in the Rajshahi Division, and the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, the Sonthal Parganas, Purnea, and Hazaribagh. Next in importance comes the linseed crop, which is chiefly grown in the district of Darbhanga, Saran, Champaran, Gaya and Monghyr.

Character of the season.—The monsoon was generally weak all over the Province, except in some of the districts of the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions. The deficiency was serious in the Bihar and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In September there was good rain in Bengal, but in the oilseed-growing districts of Bihar the fall was below the normal. October was a dry month; and though the rain at the end of November did much good in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, Bihar again received little benefit. There was practically no rain in the Province from December to February, except a scanty fall in parts of the Chota Nagpur Division, while the rains in the middle of March were too late to benefit these crops materially. On the whole, therefore, the season has been an unfavourable one to the oilseed crops, especially in Bihar.

Area sown.—Since the publication of the preliminary forecasts, the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi has revised his figures, in consequence of which the total normal area under the various oilseed crops in the Province now stands at 4,013,500 acres. The area cropped in the current year is estimated at 3,664,400 acres against 3,777,600 acres of the past year. The decrease is due to the drought at the sowing season.

Character of the crop.—Prospects have slightly improved since the issue of the preliminary forecast, and the oilseed-growing districts of the Rajshahi Division report from 91 to 100 per cent. of a normal crop. Mymensingh has a normal crop, but Dacca and the Sonthal Parganas report only 75 and 77 per cent., while most of the other districts estimate their crop at from 61 to 70 per cent. Champaran report 55 per cent. crop and Darbhanga only 47 per cent. According to the district estimates, the outturn for the Province as a whole amounts to 81 per cent. of a normal crop and this estimate may be accepted.

Gross outturn.—Taking 6 maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed and rape and mustard, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds the gross yield of all the oilseed crops of these Provinces during 1901-1902 amounts to 603,900 tons against 578,400 tons produced in the preceding year.

BENGAL WHEAT.

The following is the final report on the wheat crop of Bengal, 1901-1902:—

Preliminary.—The principal wheat growing tracts in this Province are the Patna Division and the Districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Malda, Murshida bad, and Rajshahi.

Character of the season.—In Bihar the rainfall was deficient in September and seriously in defect in October, and there was practically no rain until March, when it was too late to benefit the crop. Murshidabad and Rajshahi got good rain in September and again in November.

Area sown.—The total normal area under wheat in these Provinces is estimated at 1,490,100 acres, while the area planted in 1900-1901 was returned at 1,408,700 acres. This year the returns show 1,333,200 acres only, the contraction in area being due to the drought at the sowing season in Bihar.

Character of the crop.—Out of the 12 chief wheat-growing districts only Malda reports an average outturn; in three districts the outturn varies between 75 and 91 per cent.; in five districts between 60 and 69 per cent.; while in the remaining three it is estimated at from 35 to 45 per cent. of an average crop. Since the publication of the preliminary forecast on 2nd February last, prospects have deteriorated owing to the absence of rain. The estimated outturn has been reduced in 5 out of these 12 districts and increased in 2 only. The provincial outturn, according to the present estimate of the District Officers, amounts to 69 per cent. of a normal crop instead of 75 per cent. in the forecast estimate. The deterioration has been most marked in Bihar, where the estimate has dropped from 71

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For the Monsoon,

For Travelling.

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PURE WOOL CLOTHING

if you are to live in

COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,

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We guarantee all our manufactures to be ABSOLUTELY PURE, SOUND WOOL THROUGHOUT, Affixing our "LALIMLI" label to all supplies as a warranty.

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NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS ETC, ETC, ETC.

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FULL DRESS SUIT, TROPICAL WEIGHT. Silk Lined Throughout. Rs. 75.

GENT'S DINNER JACKETS. Silk Lined, Silk Roll Collar Rs. 35.

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ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

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Have on view some of the choicest and newest design of :—

Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Liberty-Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glass-ware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Lamps of all descriptions, Glass Ornaments and Vases, etc., etc.,

PATTERNS, PRICE LISTS AND DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLD AND SILVER SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES

MODERATE PRICES.

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VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RACQUET, PRINCESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CYCLE PEDDLECARS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The largest Cycle Factory in India for building and making, also re-plating, repairing, &c.

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
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NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Flour, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Head Office.

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BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do, NATURAL GREY,
Do, and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

'DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Asiatic S N Co's Steamer Ranee, 3624 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Colobaria 3,429 tons, Captain W Gray, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,459 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 5th May, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Kola, 2,197 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general Cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's Steamer Silesia, 3,370 tons, Captain P Cingilotto, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer M rin Valerie, 3548 tons, Captain C Bollen, arrive in harbour yesterday from Trieste 5th April with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Flora, 1,493 tons, Captain F R G Cunningham, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain T Murai, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Yokohama 12th April via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,792 t ns, Captain H Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 3rd April via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The Captain reports that when the vessel was taking her moorings, at Port Said the steamer Oldenberg collided with the Australia's starboard bow and damaged three plates. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J F Hurst, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H Marshall, Mr Popper, Mr Ally Rona, Effendy, Mr Michael, 14 natives, one native officer and 25 men rank and file, 41st Bombay Infantry and 89 deck. Captain reports that during the voyage she passed two wrecked bugalaws, one floating with its bottom up, and the other with mast and rigging attached.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Urgent Telegram.

The Port Officer, Bombay has received the following telegram from the Port Officer, Karpchi :—

"Breakwater light carried away Further notice when exhibited. Inform Shipping."

The masters of the s. s. "Kilwa" reports having passed on the 14th inst. in Lat. 22° 56' N Long. 680 181 E, a large buggalaw bottom up and nearly submerged and later on he passed through a quantity of wreckage directly in the track of steamers bound to and from Karachi and constituting a danger to navigation.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 16.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning ..... Gordon ..Wet Basin .... R I Marine
R I M S Minto ..... Vale ..... I Marine
H M S Magdala ..... Hewett, R ..... Turret ditto
R I M S Investigator ..... Heming ..Wet Basin ..Surveying St.
a Torpedo Boat No 100 ..Lt Hughes, R N .....
a Do No 101 ..Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N .....
a Do No 103 ..Lt Comdr W P E Cox, R N .....
Margareta ..... 150 Baddeley ..... R I Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE

a Torpedo Boats .....
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Pekin	2522	Fox	China	29-	P & O Co
C	Barbara	2441	Follows	Hamburg	30	Mosbey Co
D	Torridge	2474	Evans	Hull, &c.	17-5	Wareham & Co
F	Ilieda	3,2	England	Rangoon	16-5	M & O
G	King Arthur	1495	Bennett	Red Sea	11-5	B I S N Co
K	Queen Louise	2170	Hemo	Baltimore	16 5	T A Willes
N	Lord Kelwin	2232	Steel	Hull	22-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland ..... 761 Esmat ..... G. Ports ..... 15 5 Sheedt & Co
Pemoel ..... 552 Mohamed ..... Bussorah ..... 15 5 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
4	Bermida	1199	Belsito	China	17-5	Crosco
6	Bengal	2732	Valentine			P & O Co
7	Silesia	3140	Cingiletto	Trieste	17-5	A L S N Co
8	Ashruf	2304	Nowitzky	Calcutta		H C Jo 400
9	Ina	2755	Pombertby	Dunkerk	17-5	K N Co
12	Peninsular	3419	Gallie	London	17-5	P & O Co
15	Evangeline	1631	Cooloo	Liverpool	20-5	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Hiroshima Maru s.	Murai	Yokohama, April 12
	Kilwa s.	Hurst	Burrah, May 4
16	Australia s.	Tait	Glasgow, April 3
	Uganda s.	Black	Calcutta, May 5
	Calcutta s.	Gordon	London, April 25
	Maria Valerie s.	Celcon	Trieste April 25
	Templemore (trpl.)	Jones	Durban, May 3

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kineraig s.	Abb	Hull
	Kola s.	Fiet	Karachi
	Tagus (transport)	Powles	Burmah
	Kilwa s.	Cunningham	Persian Gulf
	Ranee s.	Craig	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Colobaria, Gray, for Calcutta, &c.
" Silesia, Cingilotto, for Trieste via Karachi.

The steamer Kilwa, entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 13—Strs. Dean, Hamilton, Bangkok 29th April; Palawan, Andrew, London 14th Andrew, London 11th April; Woolbridge, Nolman, Colombo 8th May; City of Cambridge Kidoch, Glasgow 5th April.

DEPARTURES.

May 13—Strs. Pentakota, City of Oxford, Schonfels, Umtwa and Kistna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessels.	Arrived from
13	Clan Maclaren	Glasgow
14	Zulda	Singapore
14	Zarongbla	Rangoon
14	Nerbudda	Nagapatam
14	Manora	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Evangeline s—318 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales wool, M Jaitha; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee; 235 cwt turmeric, V Harbi.

Australia s—100 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 1,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madowjee; 230 cwt coir yarn, M Haridas.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—26 tons old iron, A Gangjee; 6,000 cwt cottonseed and 1,040 cwt myrabollans, W Becher.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—1,010 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—100 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 11,475 cwt gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—2 cases carpets, Forbes, Forbes and Co

FOR HULL

Lord Kelvin s—107 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 230 cwt myrabollans, J Herchand; 5,154 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istar s—385 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwt gum, J Premjee; 2,052 cwt rapeseed, N Saudi-ries and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Oseny and Oseli; 5,000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 330 cwt myrabollans, D Balerisana and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Barbara s—4,274 cwt myrabollans, H Anundrao and Co 75 cwt oilcanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 990 cwt myrabollans, H Schwer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—305 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwt linseed, W Booher.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—150 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 25 bales twist, C Somonjee and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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ECONOMY

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th May, 1902.

1. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company :—No 5442 Cyclist G Wineman, No. 5343 Cyclist E W Stanley, and No. 5841 Cyclist R W Davies.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th May, 1902.

1. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 15th instant, and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 858 Gunner W A Randall.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1902.

THE QUEEN OF COLONIES.

EACH year there comes to us a bulky blue-book, the statistics of the colony of New Zealand, which is a record of the development of the material condition of the people of that colony. It is a vast compilation of figures which would delight the soul of a statistician. But to the ordinary reader, it is enough to compare totals in each return, or some of them, to enable him to form some idea of the steady progress achieved in this most fortunate colony. There was a day when New Zealand was glad to get colonists. But times are altered and she can now afford to pick and choose. She no longer nominates emigrants to be introduced partly at the Government expense. That was done away with twelve years ago and the most she does now is to arrange through the Agent-General for certain reductions in the ruling rates of passages with the shipping companies for men with moderate means who intend to take up land and settle in the country. Lucky are the men who are able to do so, for the moment they take up their holdings they are entitled to the full privileges of a citizen of New Zealand, and those privileges are more numerous than is the case in most other countries. The wealth of the colonists per head is said to be the highest in the world, though there, are not a dozen men in the colony, with over ten thousand a year. Every traveller in New Zealand is struck by the extremely English appearance of the landscape, which, we are told, increases, year by year, as English plants, shrubs and grasses are introduced, and eat up the native growths. Until sixty years ago New Zealand was regarded as the Alsatia of Australia. "Besides a worthy crowd of more or less ne'er-do-wells and worse, there was only a handful of missionaries on few whalers and traders in New Zealand to represent Europe. It was a place of refuge for Australia's outcasts. France might and would have had New Zealand in the thirties, but for the promptitude of British action. Louis Philippe formed a company for the purpose of taking it over, but the project was no sooner formulated than a party of emigrants was sent over from Australia. The British flag was hoisted and the French forestalled, though only by a few days. With few exceptions, however, all the colonists went straight from Home, and while forming one of the most advanced democracies in the world, they have, according to Mr. Colquhoun, retained a very large proportion of their national characteristics. A distinguished New Zealander is reported to have said that he and his people speak with the same accent, wear the same clothes, read the same papers, and laugh over the same jokes as the average Britisher at home and at the same time may be seen in New Zealand that curious provincialism, which makes one place Scotch, with the speech, habits and idiosyncracies of the northern race, while another is peculiarly English and as a rule of the Wessex type.

Mr. William Maxwell, who accompanied H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall on his tour round the world, wrote one of the most living descriptions of New Zealand yet published. Its mountains and rivers he remarks for their rugged grandeur and beauty. It has glaciers like the Tasman, volcanoes like Ruapehu, that tower nearly eight thousand feet and lakes five times the size of Loch Lomond. Deserts of pumice alternate with lands as fertile as Surrey or Kent. Vast forests stretch to the boundaries of waird regions like Wairakei and Roturua, whose mineral springs and strange phenomena draw people from all parts of the world. His descriptions of the cities are unique. He declares they have as marked or specially characteristic attraction, yet Wellington, he says, looks as though it had been thrown against a hillside and had managed to stick, despite the roaring winds that make one think sometimes it would be well to put out to sea for safety. Christchurch he styles an English county town, while Dunedin is a piece of Aberdeen granite, set among scenes imported from the islands. Christchurch, he tells us, was originally an Anglican settlement and its streets were named after Anglican bishoprics by pioneers who gave a dance on the night they left England; while Dunedin was founded by Scotch Presbyterians, who bade farewell to their native land singing "O God of Bethel, by whose hand Thy people still are fed." Which city has reached the highest pitch of moral attainment we are not told, but there is very little immorality and comparatively little crimes. The people are healthy, energetic and enterprising. More, they preserve the physical beauty and above all the complexion of the Anglo-Saxon race which the Australians are rapidly losing. Says Mr. Maxwell: "They are intensely British in appearance, habits and manners, and their love of the old home as they fondly call it—even the children whose eyes have not seen the land of their fathers—is the precious possession that we who live in the old home ought to treasure above all that we have." Indeed Mr. Maxwell is more enthusiastic in his admiration for New Zealanders than Mr. Colquhoun. He is fully of opinion that the general intelligence of the colonists is higher than that of men and women in the same position in England. They read more and do not limit their reading to newspapers and magazines, though of these they have several excellent native products. Their manners are freer and there is no caste or social distinction. The Premier, who touches the Prince of Wales on the shoulder, steps from the side of His Royal Highness to shake hands with the photographer whose camera shuts out the sights. This feeling and practice of equality is very admirable." Mr. Maxwell thinks, yet he cannot but feel that it must have serious drawbacks especially in public life, and among a people who are apt to mistake heartiness of manner for strength of character and a fluent tongue for the highest qualifications of a statesman.

Of all the beautiful islands of the globe, even Japan and Java are not more beautiful, in a recent visitor's eyes, than New Zealand, with its great masses of fern, rolling plains, beautiful rivers and back-ground of mountains often snow-clad. The little island is a succession of fertile, well-watered valleys and gently sloping hill ranges with low-lying table-lands, the scenery broken by volcanic peaks like that of Java and through the centre of the island run hot springs and wells. The South island has snow-fields, glaciers and snow-clad peaks, mountain streams that rush down through picturesque ravines and there is an absence of the wide flat country "at once the bane and the blessing of Australia." The agricultural possibilities of the country are enormous, and she has an output of gold worth over a million a year. Coal is abundant. Millions of acres of primæval forest give work to four thousand men and three hundred saw mills, while twenty-one factories are employed freezing mutton for the British markets, and when the Prince was there it was estimated there were no less than twenty-one million sheep producing wool. The population is increasing, but the industries are advancing, and we are shown that there is still room and health and comfort for many more who will try their fortune in a new and pleasant country. We cannot recommend it to the Indian emigrants, though the natives there are on precisely the same footing as the white man, including the right to send members to the House of Representatives. The enfranchisement of women, the progressive land and income taxes, old age pensions, labour laws, her independence and her countless resources have been too recently recounted to call for further comment. But it is beyond doubt that New Zealand is one of the most attractive as well as the most loyal of our colonies and that she fully deserves her prosperity. The country is efficiently administered. Its people are prosperous and contented, and those who can settle there are much to be envied. Life there to one who does not long for the bustle and excitement of great European cities, is ideal. To the town-bred man it would be insufferable.

A COMMERCIAL OBJECT LESSON.

THE announcement that there is to be established in the United States a "Department of Commerce," brings to mind an agitation instigated a short time ago by an enterprising London newspaper, the object of which was to institute a similar bureau in England. The newspaper correspondence on the subject was contributed to by statesmen, tradesmen, and commercial men of every class, and left no doubt as to the strong feeling in favour of the inauguration of a Bureau of Commerce. The Chambers of Commerce of England at the present time are making their presence felt, and are doing excellent work for the betterment of the commercial systems of the country. They are generously contributing to the educational institutions of the large cities which devote part of their curriculum to commercial and technical training. But further than that, they cannot go. They cannot legislate, they can get no further than the lobby, and lobby influence upon the Treasury Bench is uncertain and unsatisfactory. The institution of a Commercial Bureau would bring under more direct notice of the Imperial Government questions of national import a rising out of the operations of the mercantile marine, and could relieve Government of a mass of detailed responsibilities which, at present, have to be undertaken, because there is no department to take them over. In this way all business of a national importance having relation to commerce would come before Parliament, devoid of unnecessary detail, commercial legislation would be thus not only improved, but facilitated. In times of national crisis, this Department of Commerce would control and direct the importation of food stores, and in many other ways prove of incalculable benefit. The department about to be established at Washington will necessitate the creation of a new Minister, and, judging by the programme laid down, the work of the department before long promises to be the most important as regards the magnitude of its business, and the popular interest of its work. The building in which the department is to carry on its operations will alone cost £400,000. Its aims are to be educational as well as commercial. It will issue a daily newspaper, a monthly magazine, a quarterly review, and quite a number of annual volumes. Intelligence which the devotees of commerce have now to obtain from spasmodic and more or less unreliable sources, will thus be supplied officially, and from the very fountain of information. The daily paper will be devoted strictly to foreign news, which will be supplied by the Government's Consular agents all over the world.

Here is a daring experiment, but one which business men will view with keen appreciation. The paper will moreover be edited by the nation—that is to say if a general consensus of opinion demands that a certain class of news should be included in its columns, then steps will be immediately taken to obtain such news from the multitude of reportorial agents that the paper will possess. The other publications will be much on the lines of those hitherto published by the United States Government, under the heads of commerce and navigation, and the various other special reports which have been issued by the Treasury Department on subjects not strictly financial. All the publications will be circulated gratuitously—a sure sign that the new department is in earnest, and really wishes to benefit the commerce of the nation. Another good point in this rather voluminous programme is the fact that the new department will have under its control the United States lighthouses in the Atlantic, the Pacific, on the great lakes and in and along the navigable rivers. It is worth noticing that there are now under the United States Government nearly three thousand of such lighthouses. It will give its attention to the betterment of individual industries, though it is not at present proposed to make its functions in the matter of commercial relations with other countries of general practical importance. In one way it will relieve Government of much tedious work: it will have the management and the regulation of immigration, and this is always a task of anxious responsibility. Further, it will control the health regulations affecting shipping, and will conduct necessary research with a view to the discovery of the causation of diseases peculiar to sailors and shipping. The control of all business relating to the mercantile marine will pass into its hands, and the operations of the permanent Census Bureau will also be under its care. There is little doubt that the new department will prove advantageous. There is in the institution of the American Department of Commerce, a larger object lesson than appears on the surface. Such a bureau would be of even more value in England than in America. It would repay any expenditure that might be laid out upon it, if it existed merely as a Bureau of Enquiry, to ascertain the causations of national industrial declinations, and to report periodically to those who have the power to do something which would at least mitigate them. It is to be feared that our Empire makers are losing sight of the details which go to make up the great whole, and that commercial and financial enterprise and originality—witness the present Budget—are restricted and hampered by tradition. However, it may be that, when no longer engaged in coping with a heavy war expenditure, the nation will settle down to face this matter in earnest, and begin by creating a Bureau of Commerce such as the United States will shortly posses.

LORD HOPETOUN AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

THOUGH the Colonials love a lord, they are not disposed to pay too much for the felicity of having one as Governor-General of the Commonwealth. When Federation was accomplished there were those who urged, and the Colonial Secretary was among them, that a salary of £20,000 a year would not be too high for the Governor-General, if the Colonists desired that the office should be upheld with befitting dignity and ability. The idea was to make the position equal to that of the Viceroy of India, but the Australians had other notions on the subject. They fixed the salary of Lord Hopetoun at £10,000 a year with residence and allowances, but it is obvious that in a continent like Australia this amount was bound to be found inadequate. Lord Hopetoun was formerly Governor of Victoria with a salary of £7,000 and it would have been in keeping with the exalted position of Governor-General of a Federation of wealthy states if the salary attached to that office had been fixed at £15,000. The Commonwealth does not yet possess a capital and the demands upon the Governor-General in respect of residence are in consequence probably greater than they might otherwise be. Howbeit, Lord Hopetoun has found that his stipend and allowances are insufficient, but has not been able to induce the Federal Parliament to agree that an increase is necessary. The Colonial economists have prevailed and having refused to grant an extra allowance of £800, his lordship has resigned the office which he was so well qualified to hold. The amount at issue between Parliament and Lord Hopetoun seems trifling but both Parliament and his lordship have been undoubtedly influenced by the principle at stake. On the one hand there is a strong desire for economy in the administration, and on the other there is the sense that the Commonwealth of Australia owes something to its own dignity and greatness and its important position in the Empire. It is to be regretted that the Colonists seem bent on spoiling the ship for the sake of a penyworth of tar. The resignation of Lord Hopetoun will, however, compel a reconsideration of the salary attached to the position which he has relinquished.

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H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander F. D. Kemp, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf.

MAJOR THE HON. H. D. NAPIER, 1st Central India Horse, has been permanently appointed Military Attache at Teheran.

SOME six or seven big steamers, it is understood, will be required for the China reliefs. These will be taken up mainly at Calcutta.

IT is reported in Calcutta that the Sultan of Johore has telegraphed from England ordering the sale of his entire racing stud.

A SUM of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by the Mysore Government for the purchase of specimens of sandalwood carvings for the sale-room of the Museum.

A GALLERY, it is understood, will be formed for the Native Chiefs at Delhi, on the occasion of the Durbar, and the customary rule of precedence will be observed.

THE number of troops for the Delhi Coronation Durbar is to be increased, so that including the Imperial Service units and Volunteers the total will be almost 40,000.

A LIGHT engine on the Lashio line near the Gokteik Viaduct ran into a trolly on Tuesday, killing Mr. Langford, Assiant Permanent Way Inspector, and injuring several others on the trolly.

THE Calcutta Agents of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation have paid Rs. 1,000 to the owner of the horse that was "electrocuted" by their overhead wires during the great storm the other day.

THE Police Commission which is to be formed next cold weather, will be an itinerant one like the Univ rsities Commission as it will be necessary to visit the various provincial, centres in order to take evidence.

ENQUIRIES are being made by the Government of India as to whether the installation of a central electrical plant will be more advantageous than the provision of small oil engines to work punkhas in large buildings.

THE Government of India have recently had under consideration the various proposals for public improvements in Calcutta, but as questions of large expenditure are involved, the Secretary of State will be addressed on the subject.

THE "Indian Medical Gazette" calls attention to a new point in the etiology of typhoid fever in India, viz., the greatly increased liability of cavalry soldiers to be attacked in comparison with infantry. The fact is undoubted, both in India and in the United States, but the explanation is by no means easy.

ACCORDING to the official report, locusts did so much damage to crops in Sind last year, that it was deemed necessary to raise the reward for their destruction to half an anna a seer for whole insects and three annas a seer for their eyes, while the price set on the heads of rats in other parts of the Presidency was as big as one rupee per hundred.

A BELFAST correspondent inquires concerning the whereabouts of Joseph Kerr, formerly a school teacher in Belfast.

THE scheme mentioned recently by Lord Cranborne for settling Indian coolies, now employed on the Uganda Railway, on lands in East Africa will be worked by the local authorities, the Home Government bearing all expenses. As the coolies are on the spot, and a number of them are quite ready to settle down, the only expenses will be in getting their families from India. If the experiment of selecting one hundred proves a success, this plan of colonisation seems

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WEST INDIAN CALAMITY.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Canadian Parliament has voted 25,000 dollars for Martinique and 25,000 for St. Vincent.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, said that in addition to the generous help from other Colonies and the United States, the Governor of the Windward Islands had been authorised to spend whatever was necessary at St. Vincent.

LONDON, MAY 16.

His Majesty the King has given £400 to the St. Vincent fund which already amounts to £6,000.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN WEST AFRICA.

WESTERN BORNU OCCUPIED.

LONDON, MAY 15.

A strong expedition is occupying Western Bornu and the Government has further decided to effectively occupy the whole area to Lake Chad and establish a Resident with a garrison at Koka.

THE SPANISH ACCESSION.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived at Madrid, and the accession ceremonies began to-day with the reception of the Foreign Envoys.

A remarkable feature of the reception was the American Envoy, Mr. Corry, formerly Minister at Madrid, being treated with especial distinction. He was received first after the Papal Nuncio, and presented a most cordial letter from President Roosevelt addressed to "my great good friend" and signed "your good friend."

LONDON, MAY 16.

The order of the Golden Fleece has been conferred on the Duke of Connaught.

[THE young King Alphonso XIII of Spain attains his legal majority to-day, and the Regency of his mother will then terminate. He was born in 1886 and will, therefore, be sixteen years of age to-day. He was the posthumous son of the late Alphonso XII, and was proclaimed King on the day of his birth.]

THE ATLANTIC SERVICE.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway admits the possibility of the Railway joining the Dominion Government in the establishment of an Atlantic service as an offset to Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's combine.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CHINA.

Reuter wiring from Peking on the 15th inst., says that the Powers, and especially Russia, are opposing the second railway agreement signed between Sir E. Satow and Yuanshikai, which precludes foreign Powers from constructing a railway within eighty miles of the Peking Shanhaikwan line, and that Russia has declined to evacuate Manchuria if Great Britain persists in the agreement.

THE CORN TAX.

Earl Spencer and Mr. Asquith have addressed meetings at Manchester to protest against the Corn Tax.

The "Times" and the Conservative papers ridicule the Cobdenite agitation.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN.

BISHOP COPLESTON ENTHRONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The enthronement of the Most Reverend Dr. Reginald Stephen Copleston, the new Metropolitan, took place last night at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of a large congregation.

Owing to the Bishop only arriving on Tuesday, much of the elaborate ceremonial which characterised the entronement of Dr. Welldon in 1893, was omitted, and Dr. Copleston's accession was one of comparative simplicity.

The ceremony of knocking at the door of the Cathedral was dispensed with, and there was no address of welcome read on behalf of the vestry.

At the conclusion of the induction, there was an ordinary evening service.

Dr. Copleston did not deliver an address, but is announced to preach on Sunday.

The despatch from the Secretary of State is published announcing the appointment of Bishop Copleston as Metropolitan, but saying nothing about any intention to create him Archbishop.

THE CYCLONE AT KARACHI.

ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, MAY 16.

In the report for the past week issued to-day, the Meteorological Reporter attributes the recent Karachi cyclone to the advance of monsoon wind into the Arabian sea.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Oliver is appointed from the Home to the Civil Veterinary Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Simpson is appointed to officiate in a first class district, Madras, vice Major-General Protheroe on leave, and Brigadier-General Venning to officiate similarly in Bombay vice Major-General Burnett on leave.

Indian Staff Corps: Captains to be Majors, P. B. Warren's S. A. Pearse, F. H. Wyach, G. W. Tilly, A. H. Montague, H. G. Thomas, C. Boileau, T. French, H. B. Murray and A. C. Baldwin.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, Controller Military Accounts, Bombay Command, is permitted to retire with effect from the 10th August, 1902.

Store Sergeants Evans and Walker, Bombay Unattached list, are awarded long service medals.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery: Lieutenant Yeo resigns his commission.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles: Major Younghusband resigns his commission.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteers: Lieutenant-Colonel Radford resigns his commission.

1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers: Lieutenants Richardson and Tickell to be Captains, and 2nd Lieutenant Peachey to be Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Plant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, officiates as Adjutant South Waziristan Militia.

Major R. C. Macwatt, I. M. S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

Captain R. W. Knox and W. H. Cox, I. M. S., to officiate Agency Surgeons, Bandelkhand, and Turkish Arabia, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted to retire.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

The following officers wounded or sick in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—Majors Sprott, 21st Devons; Aldridge, 21st Devons; Alridge, 3rd West Regiment; Lawford, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, and G. A. Hamnett Army Service Corps. Captains Livingstone Learmouth, R. F. A.; G. T. C. Dwyer, R. G. A. Evans, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers; Seton, 3rd East Surreys; Walker, 1st Royal Highlanders and Falls 3rd North Staffords. Lieutenants A. G. Lindsay, R. F. A.; P. E. Adams, R. E.; Gaskell, 1st Liverpools; Cramer Roberts, 1st Norfolks; Cuthell, 2nd West Yorks; Parnell, 2nd East Surrey; Higgins, 3rd Oxford, L. I.; Walters, 5th Manchester; Hughes Irish Rifles; Heasy, 5th Munsters; Low, Army Service Corps; H. A. D. Bransbury and E. G. French, R. A., M. C., and F. H. Shore A. V. D. Second Lieutenants Dodd, 2nd Scottish Rifles; Murray, 2nd Royal Highlanders, and Beenes 5th Manchester.

STORMING OF NODIZ FORT.

MAJOR TIGHE COMMENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Major Tighe's despatch on the storming of Nodiz Fort on the Mekran coast last December is published in the "Gazette." In a covering letter to the Government of India, the Adjutant-General writes: "The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the attack was well planned and skilfully carried out by Major Tighe, and he desirous to bring his services to the notice of the Government of India. His Excellency also considers that Lieutenant Correy, R. E., and Lieutenant-Grant, 27th Baluchistan Light Infantry, also deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they led their men, and Lieut. Hart, Muree Mountain Battery, for the manner in which he worked the two guns under his command. His Excellency considers that the services of these officers are deserving of recognition."

Major Tighe's despatch gives particulars already published of the fight, and shows that the 5th Bombay Cavalry escort under Lieutenant Orton and Maunsell marched sixty-five miles in thirty-six hours, while the two guns under Lieutenant Hart covered fifty-nine miles in twenty-six hours to arive at the scene. The guns going into action an hour and a half after arrival.

NEW BARRACKS AT KIRKEE.

Proposals estimated to cost Rs. 1,13,000 have been sanctioned for the provision of improved accommodation for the British Infantry detachment and married men of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, and a grant of Rs. 30,000 has been made to enable one barrack to be completed this year.

THE SERVICES.

Captain Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry, proceeds overland from China to Kashgarh where he officiates as special Political Assistant vice Mr. Macarthey granted eighteen months, leave.

The Indian Coronation contingent now arrives at Southampton on the 13th instead of 15th June.

Brigadier-General Maitland, Commanding Aden, is about to proceed on sixty days' privilege leave.

It has been decided to extend the Bengal scale of accommodation to Bombay Command, both for single and married fighting men; that hitherto laid down for Bombay being considered insufficient from hygenic points of view.

The Government of India approved of the appointment of Commander Aves as Port Officer, Karachi, vice Commander Hewett resigned. Commander Hooper is to succeed Commander Aves at Madras.

THE CORONATION.

A TREE PLANTING SCHEME.

MADRAS, MAY, 16.

Mr. C. H. Mounsey, Collector of Coimbatore, has come forward with a scheme for celebrating the Coronation, and all Coronation anniversaries in future in a useful and lasting way, and that is by planting trees.

He suggests that every household, if not every man, should select that day on which to plant a tree, and when its anniversary comes round it should be celebrated in similar form. He says that it is in accordance with the Hindu Shastras that one of the three essential things a man must do is to plant a tree, and the present is an opportunity for fulfilling that obligation.

ADDRESS FROM MAHOMEDAN LADIES.

The Mahomedan ladies belonging to the noble families of ancient descent in India are sending, through the Begum Sahib of Murshidabad, a congratulatory address to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation.

THE STORM IN SIND.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

COUNTRY CRAFT WRECKED.

A Karachi message, dated May 13, delayed owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication states:—After a few days' sultry weather a storm, with heavy rain and violent wind, passed over Karachi this morning. It commenced blowing hard from the north at 4 a.m. Shortly after the velocity of the wind greatly increased, accompanied by rain, which continued until 11 a.m., the amount registered being two-and-a-half inches. Houses sustained more or less damage, and several trees were blown down. People residing in temporary encampments outside the town, owing to the plague, had a rough and uncomfortable time. The sky is still overcast, and there is an indication of more rain. Country craft fared badly, one being wrecked on the beach at Clifton, while several others escaped by jettisoning cargo.

HYDERABAD (SIND), MAY 15.

A very violent storm burst here and many miles around on Tuesday. There was heavy rain for a short time, and then high wind. Many houses were damaged, some seriously. A "pucka" brick wall was thrown down at the Session Court, and the Collector's Office ceiling was rent in places. The Government Economical Garden was destroyed, and other gardens suffered likewise. A very large number of roadside trees were uprooted.

Eleven boats on the Indus at Gidu Bunder drifted and dashed against the Kotri Bridge, and were smashed. Some fishermen in "dhondhis" are missing, and are believed to be drowned.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Karachi has been stopped for over two days. The line has been breached between Meting and Jhimpir, and one or two bridges have given way. The District Traffic Superintendent and others have gone to the scene and operations are going on to restore communication.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet-Major the Hon. H. D. Napier, 1st Central India Horse, has been appointed substantively as military attache at Teheran and will be seconded in the regiment.

General Maitland, commanding the Aden District proceeds on leave.

The continuance for further period of six months has been sanctioned of the temporary Remount Depot at Muttra,

General Smith-Dorrien, Adjutant-General, will proceed Home in August on sixty days' privilege leave.

The vacancy in the 2nd Class Districts which will arise when General Ventris completes his five years' tenure on July 23rd, will go to Colonel F. H. Plowden, who his already officiating for him at Belgaum.

In consequence of the mustering out of the 8th Madras Infantry at Rangoon, orders have been issued for the 33rd Burma Infantry to move immediately from Thayetmyo to Rangoon.

We hear from Pesha war that the question of the rearmament of the Frontier Militia Corps which occupy advanced posts, is under consideration. It seems likely that the precedent of the Kurman Militia will be followed, Martinis being gradually substituted for Snid rs, due security being taken whenever possible.

MR. MARCONI has many interesting stories to tell of the more recent trials of his system. For example Lady Minto, sailing from Canada in the Minnehaha received a number of messages about 100 miles from Land's End, giving her news of recent events in this country, such as the explosion on board the Mars, the illness of Queen Wilhelmina, and the negotiations with the Boer leaders. She replied to the Marconi station at the Lizard, acknowledging the receipt of the news, and adding a message for Lord Minto, which was forwarded to him at Ottawa. The sum of £60 was also paid by the passengers of the Compania on account of messages to friends on shore before her arrival at an English port.

INTERNATIONAL POLO TOURNAMENTS.

CONDITIONS OF ENTREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The conditions of the International, and Native Army Polo Tournaments at Delhi next January for which H. E. the Viceroy will present two silver cups are issued.

The International Cup is open to any team from India or abroad; teams four a side with one spare man, Indian Polo Association rules. Entrance fee Rs. 100 per team, number of ponies limited to twenty-four per team.

2. The Native Army Cup is open to teams from regiments of the native army in India. All the artillery in a command to reckon as a regiment. Teams to be four a side and to play not more than one native officer or daffadar; number of ponies per team limited to eighteen, seconded officers to be allowed to play for their regiments. Entries for both Cups close December 1st and must be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Indian Polo Association, Mussoorie.

THE DHOLEPUR DEBT CASE.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day, the case of Messrs. King and Co., vs. Mr. S. J. Tellery was again called on. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali had reserved judgment in order to give the defendant an opportunity of recovering the sum claimed against him by the plaintiffs from the Patiala estate.

Counsel now stated that Mr. Biddulph, who is winding up the affairs of the estate, had been communicated with, and he had replied refusing to admit the claim of the defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali announced, therefore, that he would deliver his reserved judgment on Tuesday next.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF JUDGE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT AGRA.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

AGRA, MAY 15.

An extraordinary case was some time ago filed in the Court of Mr. W. H. Cobb, District Magistrate at Agra. It appears Lala Shakal, Chand of Jhondri, had a case pending in the Court of Baboo Raj Nath Pershad, Subordinate Judge at Agra, in connection with which he made an application to Mr. W. F. Wells, then District Judge, Agra, under section 15 of the Civil Procedure Code, for the transfer of the said case from the Court of the Sub-Judge on the ground that it was rumoured that the opposite party had bought over the Sub Judge for a large sum of money; that this arrangement was made through Thakur Umrasti Singh and Karan Singh, who are friends of the Sub-Judge; and that the applicant's legal advisers had noticed certain acts of the Sub-Judge, which went to confirm the truth of the above rumour.

In support of the application accused filed an affidavit before the District Judge, in which it was alleged that the Sub-Judge sent for him at his house at night, and told him if he desired to win his case he might arranga for Rs. 7,000. Accused offered two to three thousand rupees, whereupon the Sub-Judge said he had already received Rs. 5,000 from the opposite party.

The whole file, including the Sub-Judge's explanation, denying the allegations "in toto," was sent to the N. W. P. High Court for orders.

The Hon'ble Judges have now given the Subordinate Judge permission to prosecute Shakal Chand for defamation.

NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE HON. MR. H. F. ASTON.

THE Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, barrister-at-law, Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, has been appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Aston joined the service in August 1869 and arriving in the country in October of the same year, was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of business and soon rose to the post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate. In December 1870 he was placed under the Political Agent of Kathiawar and in April of the following year was appointed Assistant Political Agent. We next find Mr. Aston transferred to the Surat District, where he acted as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, and also as Judge and Sessions Judge from November 1874 to February 1877. In the latter month Mr. Aston was transferred to the Nasik District, where he officiated as Railway Magistrate G. I. P. Railway line, from Bhusawal to Titwala, and as Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali. In September 1877, Mr. Aston was deputed on famine duty as Assistant Collector of Sholapur and on completion of his task, was in December 1877 sent back to the Nasik District as Railway Magistrate from Kalyan to Khanapur, and Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali. In May 1878, he was transferred to Kathiawar as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent. Mr. Aston was brought nearer home in September 1880, when he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. In December 1881, he was brought still nearer Home to Bombay and was appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council. He subsequently served as Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik and Surat, and Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar. On his return to this country from a year's furlough in May 1885, Mr Aston reverted to his duty as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, and held charge as Assistant Political Agent in addition to his own duties from August to November 1885. In March 1886, he was sent to Ahmedabad to officiate as Judge and Sessions Judge there. Two years later, Mr. Aston was placed on special duty to dispose of appeals from the decisions of the Settlement Officer of Baroda. He subsequently officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and Thana, and had another furlough to Europe from May 1890 to November 1891. On his return to this country, Mr. Aston officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri and Thana. In April 1894, his services were transferred to the Government of India, and he was appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, and as Additional Recorder, and continued to discharge the duties of the office for about four years. On his return to this country from a six months' furlough to Europe, from June to December 1898, Mr. Aston was appointed First Grade Judge of Satara; and in March 1899, was appointed Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. His conduct of the duties of the last named office has been characterised by much ability and energy, which have been recognised by Government. Since August 1899, Mr. Aston has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sudan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left here at 7 a. m. to-day.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived here at 15 p. m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria sailed from Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sarats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownuggar 4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cents. Consols..... 93 3/8
3 per cents. Reduced..... 101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 5-8
Bar Silver..... 23 5-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £35,400,000 decrease 400,000. Public Deposits, £10,200,000 increase £2,000,000. Other deposits £39,700,000, decrease 1,400,000. Other Securities £29,500,000, increase 1,300,000. Notes and Gold £33,600,000, decrease £400,000. The Bank Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

WE hear from Peshawar that as the Viceroy's utterances at the recent Durbar have become more widely known, they have had an excellent effect in dispelling rumours regarding intended aggression upon the tribal country. These rumours have been assiduously circulated by the Mullahs and other evil-disposed persons for months past.

THE Brahmo community is socially and intellectually the most advanced community of Hindus in Lower Bengal. The last census which gives the total as 3,118, shows there has been a slight increase in their number. This is not an imposing figure; taking a family to consist of ten persons, there must be only three hundred and ten families of Brahmos scattered throughout the Lower Provinces; but the importance of the Brahmos is estimated more by the good influence they exert on the general Hindu community than by their numerical strength.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

THE CORONATION.

THE talk is beginning to be all about the forthcoming great event at Westminster Abbey and it is very noticeable how greatly interest in all that relates to the Royal Coronation has increased since the commencement of the Peace Negotiations. Should these negotiations fail, I am afraid the result will be to put a damper on the festivities for which such enormous preparations are being made, but the British public, rightly or wrongly, have made up their minds that there is to be a cessation of hostilities and a break down of the negotiations is a contingency seemingly regarded by ninety-nine out of a hundred persons as almost unthinkable. I hope all this optimism is justifiable, but I confess I cannot in every respect share it. It is true that the special correspondents in Pretoria are very confident but they have often before proved to be wrong and I for one accept their hopeful predictions with a certain amount of, not I think unreasonable caution. Next to the telegrams from the seat of war what has had most effect in producing the almost universally prevalent belief that really the war is over this time, is a speech made by Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, at a dinner of the Broderers Company, a week ago. But all he said on the subject was that they "hoped the day of peace is in sight." To return to the Coronation, I hear that his Grace the Earl Marshal and his private secretaries are fearfully pestered with applications from all and sundry for admission to the Abbey on the eventful day. Some of these requests come from people who have no sort of claim to attend and who are not more absurd than those who "long intervallo" have as we are informed to-day, lately been making life a burden to a Primrose League official. As your readers are aware there is every year a "Grand Habitation" of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall, and though that immense edifice which always reminds me of Brigham Young's temple at Utah, seats ten thousand people, on these political occasions twice ten thousand want to attend. From one applicant the following epistle was received:—"I am writing to ask you for a stall for myself in the front row of the arena, and also sixty seats for my servants, who are all Radicals. I think it will be a capital opportunity to convert them. You may rely on their all being used." In the form of a postcript the dear lady added:—"I employ ten in my husband's boiler works numbering 2,000, have also expressed a desire to be present. Is it possible for them to get reserved seats? They would not want to attend the Chancellors reception.' I do not suppose that the Duke of Norfolk has been asked to provide reserved seats in the Abbey for 2,000 boiler makers, but he has been requested to perform almost as impossible things. For example almost every person who was provided with a place in the historical church at Westminster on the occasion of the thanks-giving service held in connection with Queen Victoria's Jubilee—I mean the Jubilee, not the Diamond Jubilee—thanks that he or she has consequently a right to be invited to attend the coronation ceremonial. Such persons forget or are not aware that at the Jubilee service the Abbey contained accommodation for 4,000 more persons than can be accommodated at the Coronation service. Why this should be so I donot exactly know, but such is the fact. There is great rejoicing amongst those who have been or are to be invited at the appreciable shortening of the service, but considering the early hour at which it will be necessary to start for the Abbey before the streets become blocked and passage be rendered difficult, the labour will be very trying for elderly people. Although the service has been cut down to more reasonable proportions there are still some people who are not happy. One of these, an esteemed ecclesiastic in the West of England, utters an indignant protest at the proposed exclusion of the Decalogue, as if it really mattered. He really could not be more indignant if it were under consideration to abolish the ten commandments. He is not appeased by the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society are prevented from carrying out their wish to furnish the copy of the scriptures to be used on the occasion by Archbishop Temple's discovery that the particular Bible necessary for the purpose must contain the apocrypha. The Bible issued by the Society is without this, and hence is inadmissible.

EARL SPENCER.

It may perhaps be of sufficient interest to mention in a Bombay journal that the election of Lady Sandhurst's distinguished step-brother, Earl Spencer, to be leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley was proposed by one ex-Viceroy of India (the Marquis of Ripon) and seconded by another ex-Viceroy (the Earl of Kimberley). The meeting at which the judicious appointment was made took place at the house of Lord Ribblesdale who, I believe, at one time served in the Western Presidency as an officer of the Rifle Brigade, and who is now prominently identified with a flourishing industry in the Southern Presidency. I have always had the opinion of Earl Spencer as chief of the Opposition in the gilded chamber as a judicious one, for Lord Rosebery's time is clearly not yet, and the only other possible peer was Lord Ripon. But Lord Ripon is in feeble health and he has not much of a following, though he is better equipped for the post of fighting leader than Earl Spencer. Still there is not much fighting for the handful of hereditary legislators who have remained faithful to the Liberal party; and a glorified master of hounds as I have heard Lord Spencer styled, will do as well as anybody else for the little leading there is for a peer in his somewhat unfortunate position.

EARL RUSSELL AND HIS DIVORCE BILL.

I wonder what Lord Spencer thought of the performance yesterday of his "fellow" Earl Russell. That rather eccentric bearer of an illustrious name yesterday introduced his truly wonderful Divorce Bill, and did so in a spe ch the length of which—specches of over an hour long are rare in the House of Lords—sec med to vex some of their more aged and immediate lordships even more than the extreme boldness of the ideas enunciated by the would-be reformer of our marriage laws. The Lord High Chancellor though he is certainly not afflicted with aphonia, was specially perturbed, though he might have made some allowance for a man who has had such an extensive and peculiar experience of those laws and who may be said to be an expert in the matter of divorce. It will be remembered that Lord Russell's measure proposed to make not only adultery and cruelty causes for divorce, but penal servitude for not less than three years, lunacy, and separation for twelve months. The Bill also sought to abolish actions for judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights; to legitimatise children born before the marriage of their parents; and to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister and a deceased husband's brother. There is something to be said for making a Criminal Act punishable by penal servitude a ground for divorce. Much more perhaps for constituting incurable lunacy a legal as it is at present a natural divorce. Lord Russell only said what must be within the knowledge of almost every one that there are cases in which persons have been to all intents and purposes divorced for years and years, though severance of the legal bond is denied to them, and they are condemned to live a mutilated life, without a home, a spouse or a family. But no doubt some of the noble Lord's other proposals were of a revolutionary character and we may excuse the indignation expressed by the Keeper of the King's conscience. He began by saying that he regretted very much that such a Bill had been introduced into the House of Lords. "I cannot help thinking," he observed, "that if the custom which obtains in the House of Commons of asking leave to introduce a Bill prevailed in your lordships' House, leave would not have been given to introduce this Bill." Thereupon the ordinarily inarticulate shouted or rather mumbled "hear, hear"—nobody ever shouts in the House of Lords and the Earl of Hasbury went on to maintain that the Bill really sought to abolish the institution of marriage. This accusation he found to on the section allowing divorce where the parties have lived apart for a year, "I should" he remarked "be very sorry to think that in this House the question whether marriage should continue to exist in this country should be considered a subject for debate." He proceeded:—"I take that alone, and I decline to discuss a great many other topics. I take that alone, and I say that the introduction of such a provision as that is an outrage upon your lordships' House, and something in the nature of an insult to your lordships. It is a thing I strongly deprecate. I propose to take this personally." He added:—"The custom has been that the postponement of the second reading of a Bill should be moved and not its rejection. In sailor parsons of your lordships' history it was a common thing to move the rejection of a Bill, and in this case I propose to adopt that course; but, looking at precedents, I find that it is necessary to negative the motion first." The House, nothing loth, without further ado, negatived the motion that the Bill be read a second time. This necessary formality having been performed, the Lord High Chancellor with noble disdain put the motion that the Bill be kicked out—I beg pardon—rejected. This also was agreed to "nemine dissentiente," and the purity of the British household preserved.

THE EXHIBITION IN THE BLACK COUNTRY.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught went to Wolverhampton yesterday by special train to open the Art and Industrial Exhibition there—an undertaking which originated in the fertile brain of a well-known and much respected newspaper proprietor in that town, Mr. Thomas Graham. The transport of the Duke and Duchess from London to Wolverhampton was carried out with unusual thoroughness and magnificence, and the whole journey to Wolverhampton and back having been accomplished in the brightest sunshine, down to the very cloudy day, the most complete success crowned this right royal progress. A special train was engaged of continuous carriages, and the whole decorated with a profusion of the most lovely flowers, while a separate lounge seat was provided for each guest. Luncheon was served on the journey down, and dinner on the journey up, and the menus of each meal were works of art, the luncheon menu framing in portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Besides these artistic menus each guest was provided with the current number of some review or illustrated magazine; but what between the discussion of the luncheon and the dinner, and the conversation by the way, there was no need of any light reading to beguile the time. The journey down and up, was accomplished in little over two hours; and as private carriages were provided between the high level station at Wolverhampton and the exhibition gates, the whole business of the day was got through so far as the visitors from London were concerned, with greater ease than going into and out of "the City" on their ordinary day's avocations in London.

The London guests all told, numbered one hundred, and beside the royal party and the representatives of the London Committee, Sir George Hayter Chubb, Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Furley, Sir Arthur Treadell and others included Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Sir Henry Mance, The Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir Edward Carbutt, Sir William Dowell, Sir Cecil Smith, Sir Charles Lawson, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. William Digby and Mr. Sam Digby.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

I am inclined to think that the writer in the "Times" was under some misapprehension when he said the other day that it was the ambition of Sir R. Temple to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for I happen to be aware that it was the intention of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Gladstone just as they were coming into power in 1880 that he should succeed Lord Lytton in that exalted office, it being then known that Lord Lytton would not continue in office under a Liberal Administration. Just then, however, Sir Richard had sent home his address to Worcestershire with a view to being elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest, and this, of course, cut short the intention of the Liberals making him Viceroy. I am also, however, aware, that it was never an ambition of Sir Richard to occupy the Vicegeral throne of India. His real ambition was not to be Viceroy of India, but of Canada, an ambition with the remotest possibility of realisation. But those who knew him best never entertained any doubt that he would have been a distinguished Viceroy in either position. Sir Richard had many peculiarities, but it is to his lasting credit that he never climbed the official ladder at the expense of either friend, rival, or enemy. His merits were entirely his own, and though it has often been said that he tapped the brains of other men, he never forgot to suitably reward such as had brains to tap; in other words he took care to see that they had full market value for their capabilities. It is true that when he was making himself felt in India, he had many or at least a few enemies, but envy and jealousy eventually gave place to warm and kindly appreciation. Sir Richard, it may well be said, had an imperial character combined with the kindliest human nature. Bombay gave him his first full measure of appreciation, and in his native country since his retirement from India, 22 years ago, the depth and gentleness of his character have become more and more apparent to the men and woman who had the privilege of associating with him.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I mentioned some weeks ago that that section of our mercantile community which is engaged in the trade with India feel very grateful to Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., for the important part taken by him in the movement that has recently led to so substantial a reduction in the telegraph rate between England and India. I should not be greatly surprised if their gratitude takes some tangible shape. Such efforts deserve every encouragement, and in this case gratitude may legitimately be regarded as a lively sense of favours to come, for I am quite sure that Sir Edward will not rest until we see the tariff still further reduced.

I hear that Mr. L. R. W. Forrest has been invited to join the board of the Southern Mahratha Railway; and that he has expressed his willingness to be put in nomination. Another old Bombayite, Mr. J. O'Connell, formerly auditor of the B. B. & C. I., is already a director of the same company.

If their Parliamentary engagements permit Earl Percy, M. P., and Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., whose interest in the land of the Lion and the Sun is well-known, will be present at the closing meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next week, when Mr. T. J. Bennett reads his paper on "The Past and Present Connection of England with the Persian Gulf." The Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who presided at the opening meeting of the Indian Section when Mr. E. Penton described the new Persian trade route via Nushki and Sistan, is, I am sorry to say, laid up at Bath, and will also be prevented from attending. The subject dealt with in December by Mr. Penton was brought before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday by himself and the Earl of Ronaldshay, but neither I am afraid had much to say that was very fresh, though their papers, especially that of Lord Zetland's promising heir, were very interesting and deserved a larger audience. Apropos of Persia, Major Percy Molesworth's forthcoming volumes are being awaited with much interest. The "Times" in its literary supplement of to-day says that Major Sykes's book will "be one of the most important works to be published by Mr. Murray this month." From the specimen of the contents now before me I do not think that the statement of the leading Journal is at all exaggerated. Apparently the book will be a veritable "editon de luxe." The full title is as follows:—"Ten Thousand Miles in Persia—A Record of Eight Years' Constant Travel in Eastern and Southern Iran, with Special Reference to the Geography and History of the Country as well as its Commercial Resources, the Opening up of Trade Routes, and to the Journeys of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo."

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE MAY 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col E H Fenn, C I E, R A M C., B.
Lieut Col. E M Nedham, B.
Lieut Col. T H Sweeny, I M. S., B.
Major J. Manners-Smith, V C., C I E, B.
Major P J Melvill, B.
Mr. H P Todd-Naylor, C I E, B Cov.
Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C I E, B Cov.
Mr. F J Cooke, B Cov.
Mr. R W G Marshall, B Cov.
Mr. H C L Durpernex, B Cov.
Mr. A N Moberly, B Cov.
Mr. L H Turner, B Cov.
Mr. R G McKerron B Cov
Mr C P Beachcroft B Cov
Mr E T Faulkner, B
Mr H D Lindguist B
Mr C Thompson B
Mr G T Lane B
Mr W E G Belcher B
Mr G D Padamjee B
Mr A D Asadown B
Mr N H Clifford B
Mr C W Hodson B
Mr A J Carew B
Mr J H A Ivens B
Capt H St J Fraser I M S, M
Mr C J Weir M Cov
Mr G H P Jackson M Cov
Mr N T. Gopalan M
Mr A G Harrison M
Vet Major J B Mills Bo
Mr J Lang Bo Cov
Mr J G Covernton Bo
Col W M Campbell
Col C R Maogregor C B, D S O,
Lieut Col G T Thomas
Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun,
Major M A B Dennys
Mr J M Carpendale
Major W B Young
Major M T Thomson
Major C C Reid
Major D E Mocatta
Capt F B Prideaux
Capt C S Eastmead
Capt A H Moorhead
Capt H R Stockley
Capt H E Hitchins
Capt J E Robinson
Capt J D Reece
Capt C A R Hutchinson
Capt J G P Murray
Lieut J H Hallowes
Lieut D A E Will
Lieut V K Birch
Lieut A S Marriott.
Lieut A Gardner
Lieut J Chaterton
Second Lieut V Coates
Second Lieut E P A Melville.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. J M Pattock B 6 mo M C
Mr H A Kelso B 3 mo M C
Mr W J Carroll B 4 mo M C
Mr D M Scobie B 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr V C Scott-O'Connor B 1 mo extraordinary leave.
Mr C T W Plummer M 1 mo M C
Lieut Col R J Baker, I M S Bo 1 mo M C
Lieut Col G N Caulfield D S O 1 mo
Major P Strickland 3 mo
Capt P M Horne 10 days

PERMITED TO RETURN.

Mr D Deas B
Mr V C Scott-O'Connor B
Mr A Weston B
Mr C T W Plummer M
Lieut Col R J Baker I M S
Col A W Proudfoot.
Lieut Col J Monteath
Major C M Cartwright
Capt E R Parry
Capt W FistG Bourne
Capt H Stewart.

ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS.

The hired Transport Templemore under the command of Captain J. Jones arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Durban, which port she left on the 3rd May with 350 Boer prisoners of war under an escort of four British officers and 147 non-commissioned officers and men of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Besides she has brought one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, 10 British details and 26 natives. The prisoners will be supplied with clothing and sun hats on board prior to their disembarkation. They will be landed at the Sassoon Dock this afternoon, and despatched probably to Wakool in two special trains The following are the names of the officers:—Captain C. Barchard, Lieutenants W. G. Ruel, H. A. Nisbet, and A. J. Orchard; Surgeon W. Fitzpatrick and Assistant Surgeon Bedell.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY IN INDIA.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have received a telegram from the Government of India intimating that Friday, 30th May, 1902, will be a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act on account of the King's Birthday. The day will also be observed in Bombay as a holiday under Charter Parties.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the managing committee of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held recently at the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Colonel W. H. Riddell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. There were also present:—Dr. A. M. Banson, Miss Maneck jee Cursetjee, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Dinanath N. Dandekar, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mirza Mahomed Ali Beg, Dr. Kawasjee E. Dadachanjee, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Mr. Sundernatin, D. Khote, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Nathu Sailor, Mr. R. A. Kinyon, honorary treasurer, and Mr. George Lund, honorary secretary.

A letter was read by the honorary secretary from Colonel W. H. Riddell, chairman of the Committee, asking that as he is proceeding to England owing to ill health, he may be allowed leave of absence till February next.

It was proposed by Mr. S. D. Khote and seconded by Mr. Kazi

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 28, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in the correspondence with the Government of India the Viceroy in Council has expressed an opinion on the proper terms of service of the British troops; whether, when the correspondence is completed, the written opinions of the members of the Viceroy's Council upon the terms of service will be laid upon the table.

Lord G. Hamilton: Beyond a wish to extend by bounty the service of a certain number of men, no opinion has been expressed by the Viceroy in Council on the proper terms of service of the British troops, nor am I aware of the existence of any written opinions of members of the Viceroy's Council on this subject.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN CUTCH AND SIND.

Sir John Long asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that, consequent on defective rainfalls, Cutch and the surrounding districts have been visited during the last four years by consecutive famines, what steps have been taken or will be taken to construct canal and other irrigation works from the Indus to diminish the sufferings of the people, encourage agriculture, and restore to cultivation large tracts of arid land.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware that any project for constructing a canal from the Indus to the Native State of Cutch has ever been proposed, and the physical configuration of the country would probably render its execution impossible. In the British district of Sind, which adjoin Cutch, the question of extending irrigation from the Indus is receiving continuous attention.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIND.

Sir John Long asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had under consideration the question of connecting Bombay and Sind by direct railway communication, so as to give facilities for traffic to and from Cutch, Sind, Goojerat, Parkar, and the adjacent districts, which have suffered during the last two famines from the insufficient supply of food both for men and cattle, and seeing that the lack of such communication prevents the development of the mineral wealth of Cutch, at present restricted to the alum mines at Muth, and that this line would reduce the distance for transporting troops and supplies from Bombay to the frontier, whether he will take care that the objections of the Rao of Cutch do not prevent its formation through his State, and whether there is reason to hope the Indian Government will sanction the scheme, settle definitely the route through Cutch, and entertain offers from private companies desirous of taking up the construction and working of the proposed line.

Lord G. Hamilton: I would refer the hon. member to the reply given by me on July 15 last year to a similar question asked on his behalf by Mr. Edmund Robertson, when I stated that there are other railway projects of greater urgency awaiting execution, and that I was not prepared to set them aside in favour of the proposed line through Cutch, which only promises a return of two per cent. upon the cost of its construction. Since that reply was given, the Government of India have allotted a sum of 3 lacs of rupees for expenditure in the present financial year on a railway, which, if continued, will form the first section of the proposed Cutch-Bombay line; but I cannot undertake to say when any further steps will be taken in the prosecution of the entire scheme.

THE COINAGE OF RUPEES.

Sir William Houldsworth asked the Secretary of State for India: What quantity of rupees has been coined in India since June 30 last year, and what is the present profit to the Government on the coinage of a rupee.

Lord G. Hamilton: 1. No new rupees have been coined for the Government of India since June 1901, but the old 1840 rupees are being re-coined and possibly some coinage is being done for Native States, as to which I have as yet no information. 2. As the re-coinage of old rupees involves a loss, there is no present profit in the coinage of a rupee.

BRITISH BUILT LOCOMOTIVES IN INDIA.

Mr. Law asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether, in view of the reports from India (Burma and Assam), Egypt, South Africa, Australia, Japan and the Midland Railway of England, which report the marked superiority of the locomotives received from builders in this country as compared with those imported from America in such points as the coal and oil consumption and the cost of repairs, he will advise the Indian railways under State control to endeavour to forecast their requirements for new rolling stock so that these may be requisitioned for in ample time to permit of sound construction; otherwise, will he ask the members of the recent Congress in India to declare whether they will be satisfied with locomotives from this country if of equal finish to those received from the United States.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of revising the existing rules so as to enable the Secretary of State to place orders in advance for the construction of locomotive in this country was one of the subjects discussed by the recent Locomotive Conference in India. I am in communication with the Government of India on the subject, and will press the matter forward.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &C.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If Indian medical men bearing British degrees in medicine are eligible for appointments on the West African medical staff.

Mr. Caine.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he has not received any detailed information showing the success or otherwise of the agricultural banks started in the United Provinces as the result of Mr. Dupernex's experiments in the Allahabad District; and if he can lay any papers upon the table of the House.

Mr. Lambert.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state when he will be in a position to publish the objections of the Government of India on the extra cost of 780,000 l. a year on the revenues of India by this year's Army scheme, and the decision that has been arrived at concerning them.

Mr. Powell-Williams.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether an order for 3,000 galvanised buckets for the use of the British Army in India has recently been placed with an American firm; and, if so, why articles manufactured abroad were, in this instance, preferred to those made in England.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that there are no automatic brakes on the mail trains running between Ahmedabad and Jeypore; and will he state whether, in the interests of the travelling public, steps will be taken to require the railway company to provide all passenger carriages with automatic brakes.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, although the carriages of the passenger trains running between Agra and Gwalior are fitted with automatic brakes, some only are connected; and, in view of the danger arising from these conditions, will he cause some inquiry to be made with a view to greater care being exercised in making up the trains running between the places mentioned.

Mr. Weir.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give any statistics in regard to the prevalence of cancer in India; and, if not, will he cause some inquiry to be made in India with a view to the preparation of statistics on the subject.

Sir James Fergusson.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the four additional lighthouses contemplated at the southern end of the Red Sea are in course of erection; and, if so, by what Power; when it is expected that they will be completed, whether their expenses will be defrayed by the 30,000 l. ceded for this purpose by Egypt from her light dues, and, whether anything has been settled as to the erection of a lighthouse at the eastern end of the Gulf of Aden. (Monday May 5.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department: If he has seen the report of the coroner's inquest held on the bodies of seven young persons and children who perished in the fire at Hackney Road on April 19 last; if he has noticed the evidence given at the inquest by the inspector appointed under the Petroleum Act that the catastrophe, which was caused by the ignition of a lamp, occurred owing to the low flash-point of the oil which caused being as low as 80 degs.; if his attention has been drawn to the inspector's statement that such oil was largely sold in the East End, and that it was the cause of 25 fatal accidents last year; and whether he contemplates taking any steps to prevent the sale of petroleum the flash point of which is dangerously low. Tuesday, May 6.)

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: How many labourers from India have been employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway; whether he is aware that a number of them are natives of Kathiawar, Goojerat, and other districts seriously affected by the famines of recent years; if it is intended to offer any encouragement to settle permanently in the territory of the East African Protectorate, and, if so, will he state what special facilities and help it is proposed to give them for that purpose. (Tuesday, May 6.)

THE MURDER AT SINGAPORE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The three Chinamen charged with the murder of Mr. Geo. Rutherford at Tanglin, Singapore, were on May 1st arraigned for trial before the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court. The prisoners' names are Leong Ah Kaw, Siew Weng Yew, Chan Ah Kat. They were placed in the dock soon after eleven o'clock, and a little later, His Lordship entered the Court. The court was but sparsely filled at the opening of the case, but later, was crowded. The charges to which the prisoners were arraigned were two; murder, and house-breaking by night. On both charges, each prisoner, in answer to the usual formula, claimed to be tried.

After evidence had been taken the jury found Nos. 1 and 3 guilty of murder and No. 2 guilty of house-breaking by night and not guilty of murder.

Sentence of death was passed upon prisoners Nos. 1 and 3 and No. 2 was sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude the maximum penalty.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SILESIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per s. s. Silesia to-day from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. Deck Passengers should be at the New Disinfection Station near Prince's Dock with all their luggage at 9 a.m.

Mr and Mrs Addison and 3 children	Mr A D Libarios
Mr and Mrs O Wilkins	Mr O D Lizardo and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Asquith	Mrs Dore
Mr Hing	Rev Father Bisco
Mr Chin Bolinge	Mr W W Smith
	Miss Smith

FROM KARACHI.

Capt and Mrs F V Smith and 2 children	Mr R Caseweny
	Mrs Cook

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps, The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in supple, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, 3 crore, &c.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POLES AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The "Gazeta Narodova" of Lemberg reports that the chairman of the Polish group in the Reichsrath, the Cavalier von Jaworski, one of the most influential members of the House and a trusted adviser of the Government, has given it to be understood that this year he could not accept the presidency of the Austrian Parliamentary Delegation even if it were offered to him. The reasons given, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on April 25, are that, in view of the present relations between the German Government and the Police nationality, it would be impossible for him to deliver an opening speech at the Delegation or an address to the Sovereign containing any approval of the Triple Alliance. If this information be confirmed (continues the correspondent) it cannot fail to be regarded as of ominous significance for the future of the Dreibund. The Polish members of the Reichsrath elected for the Parliamentary Delegations are not likely to put spokes in the wheels of the Government in the renewal of the Triple Alliance. They have too much political understanding, and are too careful to avoid everything that might eventually turn to the disadvantage of their nationality in this country, to oppose the wishes of the Crown and the policy of the Government in the matter of the Dreibund. But they have lost all enthusiasm for it, and taking everything into consideration, it is now evident that the ruthless proceedings of the Prussian Government in connection with the Wreschen scandals were neither more nor less than a blunder rife with untoward consequences.

THE NEAR EAST.

The Servian and Montenegrin Legations are making much futile fuss about the consecration of Mgr. Firmilian writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" under date April 23. The two Ministers took collective action at the Palace on Monday, representing, on the one hand that the constant loyalty of the two Governments towards Turkey entitled them to compliance with their wishes in this case; and, on the other, that disregard of those wishes would certainly be regarded by the Bulgarian revolutionaries as an act of weakness, which would encourage them to pursue the disorderly course of conduct they have adopted. The Palace, in reply, temporises; but the Sultan is now persuaded that the desired consecration would be inopportune in present circumstances, and will not be influenced by the impressive discourse of MM. Gruitch and Bakitch.

ITALY, TRIPOLI, AND ENGLAND.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed from Rome (April 23):—

Lord Cranborne's guarded reply in the House of Commons to a question concerning Italy and Tripoli will stimulate speculation in Italy as to the nature of the assurances which are understood to have been exchanged upon that subject between England and Italy. During the forthcoming discussion of the foreign estimates, Signor de Martino, ex-Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will ask Signor Prinetti whether England has made to Italy declarations similar to those made by France. The French declarations, which form one of the bases of the Franco-Italian understanding, are tantamount to an assurance that France will not transgress the limits assigned to her influence by the Anglo-French Convention of March 1899. Signor de Martino and, with him, many Italians are anxious to know whether England has recently modified the attitude taken up in the summer of 1899 when Lord Salisbury expressed disapproval of the vivisection of the Ottoman Empire, and, if so, what engagements Italy has contracted with England in return.

There is some reason to believe the attitude of England to have been modified. It is certain that last December fresh negotiations with regard to an eventual Italian occupation of Tripoli were proceeding in London on the initiative of Italy. It is equally certain that about the same time the Italian Foreign Minister displayed considerable slimness in his judgment of men and of things, and used the clandestine semi-official Press in truly Bismarckian fashion. Subsequently great cordiality was noticeable between the British Ambassador in Rome and the Italian Foreign Office. Finally, on March 15, Signor Prinetti was able to assure the Italian Chamber that "Anglo-Italian intercourse could never have been more cordial, more intimate than at present." The official "Tribuna," commenting upon the situation on March 30, repeated this assurance, and explained that the question of Tripoli must have been settled with England or Signor Prinetti would never have made such an affirmation. "It must not be forgotten," added the official journal, "that England, with her long-standing aspirations to Cyrenaica, was in a position substantially to nullify all the facilities accorded us by France and by other Powers. It is clear that at London the friendship of Italy has been valued more highly than the possession of Cyrenaica—a thing which unfortunately found no counterpart in the case of Tunis."

It is scarcely probable that Signor Prinetti will wholly satisfy the curiosity of interpellators, though he may indicate the general results of his efforts to stimulate British cordiality. If the phychological history of this period were divulged, it would form an interesting though, perhaps, not entirely edifying chapter in the history of Anglo-Italian relations.

Material and moral preparations for an eventual occupation of Tripoli are being rapidly completed, though Italy has assured Germany and, probably, other Powers that she has no intention of disturbing the Mediterranean equilibrium. Among the many preparations may be mentioned the journey of the Socialist Deputy Morgari to Tripoli with the manifest object of illuminating the councils of the Socialist Party and of neutralising the great anti-Tripoli demonstration prepared by them for May day. But, unless the Italian Government has a foreknowledge of events in North Africa denied to general observers, there is no reason to believe the expedition to Tripoli to be imminent.

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times," writing on April 27, says:—

The Italian Foreign Minister yesterday explained at great length to the Chamber the nature of the Italo-Swiss dispute. Like the Swiss National Council, he disclaimed having been the cause of the incident, but, unlike it, he adopted a polemical tone scarcely calculated to promote the restoration of normal relations. He declared that the Italian complaints were not directed against any one article in the "Risveglio," but against the whole campaign, and he justified the conduct of Signor Silvestrelli throughout.

The Ministerial explanations failed to satisfy Signor Cabrini, the representative of the Socialist group, who announced his conviction that Switzerland was right in substance, and, amid the protests of the Chamber, advised Signor Prinetti to be less overweening towards little countries and more dignified towards big Powers like Austria. Signor Prinetti, in reply, asserted that he had been more patient with Switzerland than he would have been towards a larger State. The Chamber, partly from patriotic sentiment, partly out of disapproval of the conduct of the Socialists, supported Signor Prinetti, who came out of the ordeal comparatively well.

WANTED, AN INDO-CHINESE LINE.

WHY NOT CARRY RAILS EAST THROUGH BURMA TO CHINA.

Some surprise was caused in interested circles a short time ago on the appearance of a reported speech by Lord Curzon, in which the Viceroy was represented to have deprecated the extension of the Burmese Railway, China wards for some time to come.

It is the tradition of British policy to postpone railway extension to the latest possible moment. As an astute American writer observed some time back: "In the States the railway goes first, and the people and trade come after, in Great Britain the people pioneer, and the rails follow slowly." But it was hoped that Lord Curzon, with his characteristic "pushfulness," would adopt an opposite line, and would advocate railway extension in every possible direction. His speech in which he threw cold water on any extension from Burma eastwards came, therefore, as a great disappointment. The impression has since gained ground that the Viceroy is not opposed in any sense to the principle of extension eastwards in Burma, but holds the opinion that the building of other lines should take precedence, the Kashmir extension—of which a full account appeared in the Financial News some days ago—is understood to be the project which appeals most strongly to his Excellency. Strong representations, however, might well be made to Lord Curzon with regard to the necessity of prompt activity in the Eastern field. It is certain that anyone who would advocate the pushing on of the line without delay to join the Yangtse-Kiang at a navigable reach, would be able to make out a strong case, rightly or wrongly, the policy of the Government with regard to China is viewed with grave misgiving by those whose trade interests lie in the Far East. The completion of the Trans-Siberian line to Vladivostock, coupled with Russian activity in Manchuria, has caused an uneasy feeling, which is heightened by the increase of French influence in the province of Yunnen. It is felt that Great Britain is being systematically hemmed in by the Dual Alliance in a manner which must eventually cripple, if it does not kill, British trade in China.

The project of carrying the rails east, which we now suggest, is not a new one, and has been strongly advocated by those railway men who have carefully studied the question. Though the engineering problems involved are heavy, they offer no really serious obstacle, and rough survey has shown the feasibility of effecting a junction with the Yangtse-Kiang. A highly-favourable report was, it is understood, given by a Government engineer who was sent some time ago to make a private examination; but for some reason the matter was shelved. We see no reason to doubt that the railway could be made paying on intermediate traffic; but the natural slowness of the Indian Government to embark on what at first sight looks like a risky experiment no doubt blocks the way. It is possible, of course, that political complications might be feared; for the line, however laid, would eventually pass into territory which the French peculiarly regard as their own particular "sphere of influence." This country has, of course, never recognised the right of France to put a ring fence round any province of China; but between passive and active policy there is a wide difference; and it has been suggested that one reason why the Government might throw cold water on expansion is that they fear to force matters to a definite issue at an inopportune moment. But, surely, delay will only increase the difficulties, and the longer the work is delayed the more formidable will be the ultimate proposition.

The scheme which seems to us to have the best claims to attention is the immediate extension of the Central Burma line in a north-easterly direction from Bhamo, with an objective somewhere on the Yangtse-Kiang. Too little is known of the country for it to be possible to give definite details of the route which might be taken; but that the rails could be carried, generally speaking, in a northerly direction, and that ultimately a junction might be effected with the Assam railway system, seem to be beyond doubt. The country to the north is fairly easy, and presents a good surface for engineering work. Estimates of the cost of the suggested line it is impossible to give, as there are no data upon which they could be based; but even if the enterprise were privately carried out under a State guarantee, it would be well worth embarking upon, for strategic as well as financial reasons. "Financial News."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOPES OF PEACE.

MEETING OF BOER COMMANDOS.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(From the mail papers of April 26 to May 2.)

BALMORAL, Saturday.—General Lucas Meyer, Mr. Krogh, and Mr. Van Velden came in here yesterday. They left on the same day by the ordinary mail train for Middleburg and Belfast, where they will hold further meetings with the burghers.—Reuter.

General Delarey's commandos held a meeting last Tuesday week to discuss matters, and on Thursday (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) the General came into Klerksdorp with a few members of his staff.

The "Post's" Pretoria correspondent says:—Nothing is yet known here which affords any guidance towards forecasting the result of the Boer conferences. In the meantime Lord Kitchener is not slackening his operations. General Ian Hamilton in the west, General Bruce Hamilton in the east, and Colonel Colenbrander in the north continue to harass the Boers.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated Sunday, sent by the "Telegraph's" correspondent, says:—The Utrecht and Vryheid commandos have held meetings. At the end of the week General Louis Botha and other leaders attended. A strong opinion was expressed in favour of peace. The meetings were not molested by our troops, but the tacit truce in those districts expires to-morrow (Monday).

Paris, Friday.—A Hague message to the "Rappel" states that a special messenger will shortly remit all documents relative to the peace negotiations at Klerksdorp to Mr. Kruger, who has decided to publish them.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Paris, Tuesday.—A Hague message to the "Rappel" states that Mr. Kruger has received a communication via Lourenco Marques that the Boer chiefs have unanimously rejected the terms of peace.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Some Berlin journals publish pessimistic reports from London about the prospects of peace in South Africa. The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraph" is assured, however, by a personage capable of giving an opinion on this matter, that the unfavourable rumours of the newspapers deserve no attention. His informant said with emphasis; There is no ground whatever for pessimism. In well informed circles the hope that an understanding will shortly be arrived at that will lead to lasting peace is considered to be thoroughly well grounded.

The Transvaal Legation in Brussels denies that the Boers intend to found a new Republic near the Lagenborg. The Legation also contradicts the rumour concerning Mr. Steyn's alleged journey to Europe in order to confer with Mr. Kruger.

Sir A. Hime, the Premier of Natal, stated in the Legislative Assembly last week that the Imperial Government had asked the Government of Natal for an expression of its views on the recent peace negotiations.

BOER LOSSES LAST WEEK.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Monday.—Since April 21 columns report:—Twenty-five Boers killed, seventy-eight prisoners, twenty-five surrenders, fifty rifles, eight hundred rounds small-arm ammunition, ten waggons, and some stock. Reinforcements have arrived in extreme west of Cape Colony, and are in touch with Ookiep which has repulsed all attacks, inflicting loss on enemy.

In north-west of Orange River Colony Colonel Rochfort's columns have been operating successfully against Badenhorst's commando.

General Elliott's division has moved against Boers who have lately been active in neighbourhood of Brindisi.

In Western Transvaal columns under General Ian Hamilton are employed in systematically clearing country west to Hart's River.

In Eastern Transvaal General Bruce Hamilton's columns have swept west of South African Constabulary line south to Heidelberg, but found only few small parties of enemy.

In his message of last week Lord Kitchener gave us the first indication of the dangerous position in which Ookiep had been placed. Ookiep is the chief town of Namaqualand, and the terminus of a railway line which runs inland from Port Nolloth on the west coast. In the message referred to Lord Kitchener said: "In the west (of Cape Colony) the bulk of the enemy's force is round Ookiep, which has been attacked unsuccessfully. Reinforcements have arrived now. It will be noted that Lord Kitchener again chronicles the fact that "reinforcements are in touch." Recruiting for the fourth Canadian contingent has now ceased. Over two thousand men have been enlisted. The first detachment of seven hundred and fifty men and horses will leave Halifax on Saturday.

YEOMANRY LOSSES.

ANOTHER TRANSVAAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Wednesday's casualty list contains evidence of desultory fighting in various parts of South Africa. Skirmishes have taken place near Lichtenburg and Onverwacht, in the Transvaal. At Plaat Drift, near Aberdeen, Cape Colony, on April 24th 11th and 24th Companies of Imperial Yeomanry lost three men killed and four wounded.

An accident took place on the Delagoa Railway at Dalmanutha (Eastern Transvaal) on April 24, in which three men of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers were severely and four slightly injured.

Captain Llewellyn Traherne Sunderson, of the Mounted Infantry Company of the Rifle Brigade, whose death is reported to have taken place last Thursday at Standerton, South Africa, from wounds, was a nephew of Colonel Saunderson, M.P.

BOERS HARRYING NATIVES.

Little is heard in the telegrams from South Africa of the condition of things in the sparsely-populated region to the west of the Kimberly-Mafeking Railway but, according to news received by the London Missionary Society, the country is very much disturbed. The Boers are getting more and more reckless in their conduct to the natives, ill-treating and robbing them to such an extent that it is thought they must be about to leave the neighbourhood and do not, therefore, mind how much they exasperate the black population. In Khama's country matters are very quiet, and missionary work is going on satisfactorily.

HOW THE BOERS OBTAIN ARMS.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Chronicle" reports a conversation with a Swiss, who has returned to recruit his health after two years' campaigning with the Boers. He denied that there was any truth in the report that the Boers were continually receiving recruits from Europe. "The most serious difficulty the Boers experienced during the first eighteen months of the war was the want of small arm ammunition, as large consignments destined for the Boers were captured at Delagoa Bay by the English or confiscated by the Portuguese Custom-house officials. 'I can tell you for a fact (says my informant) that a raid into Portuguese territory to obtain possession of this ammunition was seriously discussed by the Boer leaders, but a shipload arrived at another port in time to prevent this expedition being taken.'

"What port?" I asked in surprise.

"It does not matter very much now (he said) whether you know or not as the Boers have large supplies. It was by way of Walfisch Bay."

THE FEBRUARY DRIVES.

KITCHENER'S TRIBUTE TO THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

The "Gazette" contains Lord Kitchener's mailed despatches, dated March 8, in which he gives an account of the military operations in South Africa from February 8, that being the date of his last previous despatch.

Lord Kitchener says that the constant pressure of General Bruce Hamilton's forces in the Eastern Transvaal during the previous three months was so great that General Louis Botha found it necessary, apparently, to quit the district altogether. Then followed a series of drives, as to which details have already appeared. The capture of Van Donop's convoy and the subsequent serious reverse in which Lord Methuen was captured are mentioned, but as to the latter the full details were not in Lord Kitchener's hands at the time of writing.

With reference to the famous five days' drive in the east of the Orange Colony, Lord Kitchener lays stress on the incident in which the New Zealanders behaved so well. He says:—

On the night of the 23rd, at the close of the first day's march, a most determined and partially successful attempt to break out to the north was made by De Wet, Steyn, and some 200 of their followers who had been driven east by Major-General Elliot's advance to the Wilge River into the net of our approaching columns. The attack was delivered under cover of darkness at Lanvermeek, eighteen miles south of Vrede, the point where at the moment the right of Col. Byng's column was in touch with Col. Richardson's left.

Here again, as on the occasion of his previous escape, De Wet adopted the plan of advancing under cover of a large mob of cattle, which were rapidly driven up by natives to the point where the rush through was to be attempted.

This expedient mate, it is true, with a part of the desired success, for there is little doubt that De Wet, ex-President Steyn, and a number of their men thus managed to break out of the toils. As a whole however, the Boer force was very severely punished by the New Zealanders of Lieut.-Col. Garratt's column, who displayed great gallantry and resolution at the critical moment in resisting, and in part repelling, the attack.

The conduct of the New Zealanders upon this occasion reflects the highest credit upon all ranks of the contingent, and upon the Colony to which it belongs. Nothing could have been finer than the behaviour of the men. The whole of the Boer cattle and vehicles were captured and thirtyby one of the enemy, together with over 160 horses, were killed at the point where the attempt to penetrate our line was made.

PRAYING FOR PEACE: PREPARING FOR WAR.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, M.P. Secretary for War, was on Friday the guest of the Broderers Company at a banquet given in his honour in the Whitehall Rooms after the conferment of the freedom of the company. Mr. Brodrick, in responding the toast of his health said they would not find one single point of friction between the head of the War Office and Lord Kitchener. They would not find one single instance where they had had to wait at the front for anything which the War Office could supply.

GOUT

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1831, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

Of all Chemists in Two Sizes.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES!

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together: in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Laug, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Moulds

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People who have battled for years against the tortures of Rheumatism, and have spent fortunes in a vain effort to find relief may be glad to hear that a remedy has been introduced which has effected thousands of wonderful cures in long standing cases of this dire disease. It is the remedy for so-called hopeless cases. Rheumatism of a duration of over 20 years has yielded to its influence.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Seventh Avenue, New York, writes:—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pains; all medical aid was unavailing. Two boxes of Little's Oriental Balm cured me entirely." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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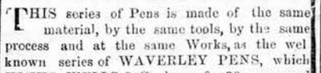

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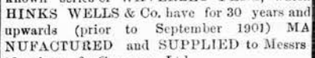

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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

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A London business man will send to any person interested, a small box of a potent compound

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, May 2.

THE Church is moving—nobody after next Sunday will be able to deny that. When has it happened before that a popular actress has taken a cab from a music hall on a Sunday evening to entertain a congregation, all up-to-date in evening dress, in a West-end church? The pulpit and the footlights are coming very near. Things have changed since the old days when the theatre was spoken of in churches as the "pit of hell," and to-day even Dr. Parker enjoys the play. Dr. Parker has been at a very warm friend of Mr. Toole. The Nonconformist conscience makes itself comfortable in the stalls, and the very mysterious quantity known as the religious public is as every theatre manager knows the most responsive of all public if appealed to with a play with a touch of religion in it.

Twenty-four years ago the Bishop of London—of that day—was moved to pentences for appointing a curate who was daring enough to give a Sunday evening address in theatres and music-halls, and the Bishop wrote to the curate that he "feared he had done wrong in ordaining him," and that he "prayed earnestly" that the curate might not have to meet, before the Judgment Seat those whom his encouragement first led to places where they "lost the blush of shame and took the first downward step towards vice and misery." Fifteen years ago Dr. Temple refused the same clergyman permission to preach in his diocese because he was "doing serious mischief" by encouraging young men and women to see ballets. But all that is changed now. The same clergyman holds a license to-day with the Archbishop's consent. The alliance between Church and Stage has become indeed, the most curious of all things. Two of the most popular plays running in London last year were written by a clergyman of the Established Church, and Mrs. Brown-Potter's next new play it is said, is the work of a country vicar.

It would be easy to quote a hundred striking proofs of the bridging of the old gulf between the Church and the Stage, but it would be hard to find more significant evidence of it than the familiar deception practised with such success upon metropolitan, as well as provincial, audiences whenever opportunity arises. Every-journalist knows it, that through the play an elderly gentleman, whom nobody could imagine to be anything else than a clergyman, rises from his seat and begs permission to state that for the first time in his life he has come to the theatre that evening, and that he considers it his duty to declare that the play is a great inspiration and a powerful sermon, a terrible proof of the degrading effects of sin, etc., etc. Week after week, during the provincial progress of a well-known play, the mysterious clergyman praised the play as naturally as if he were not a part of the performance.

So, as the world meets the Church half-way, the Church meets the world. A parish priest in Ireland, not a thousand miles from Kildare County, got a race meeting to pay for the repair of his church, and thoroughness being one of the good principles preached, applied for and obtained an occasional license for the supply of intoxicants on the course. It was the same parish priest who the other day distributed books of tickets for a Grand National sweepstake among the boys in his school, offering a "special" prize to the boy who sold four books! One of these tickets entitled the purchaser to ten pounds for the first horse, five for the second, and fifty shillings for the third, and the proceeds of the sale were to be devoted to the "Church's and School's completion fund." How little the jockeys in the Grand National imagined that they were helping to build churches as they urged their steeds along.

It was easy, with such facts before us, to believe the witness who started the Betting Committee the other week by saying he had been asked for "tips" by clergymen. There are pulpiteers who, in spite of the bible, manage to serve God and mammon. There died a few summers ago, in an old vicarage in a Lincolnshire parish, one of the most eccentric men a Lincolnshire parish, one of the most eccentric men ever held an ecclesiastical post. For thirty years he had been at war with his parishioners. He had been hostile by erecting a remarkable monument in the church to the memory of his housekeeper, whose virtues he praised as great beyond all wonderful epitaph, and whose whole life he summed up in the inscriptions on the monument. The end up in the inscriptions on the monument. The end of the memorial was covered with tar by the angry parishioners, and the vicar advertised widely for a remedy, but the tablet still stands in the parish church of Ingoldmells, near Skegness.

The rector was a well-known figure in Lincoln Gaol, where he was frequently incarcerated for debts which he would not pay. Yet he must have been well to do. He was the most artful dodger, and not even his love of truth was allowed to stand in the way of his prosperity. Somewhere in the land in districts remote from Ingoldmells, there must still be copies of a pathetic appeal for funds to save the church of Ingoldmells from being lost in the sea as the top was a sketch of the churchyard with the sea rushing in, and the picture moved many hearts. Two hundred pounds were sent to save the church "threatened by the sea"—every penny of it by post from a distance. The sketch at the head of the appeal was one of those to which distance lends enchantment—the charitable churchmen two hundred miles away could not be expected to know that the "threatened church" was quite two miles from the German Ocean.

There will always be men, let us hope, who will not tire of knocking at the door of Nature's secret of amber, but the experiment which is once more to be tried of extracting gold from sea water is one of the things which seem foredoomed to failure. The sea, there is no doubt, holds within itself the sources of vast wealth which has never yet been tapped, but the turning of the ocean into a gold mine is not, we may be certain, one of the probabilities of the near future. All that is in the sea is not lost, it is true. Somewhere along the ocean bed lies productive capital which would make even a Pierpont Morgan rich. Sir James Pender has estimated the value of the ocean cables in actual working at over forty millions sterling. Even this enormous wealth, which men can control, yields next to no profit at all.

The enthusiast who is now trying, on Hayling Island, to make his fortune from the sad sea waves has evidently no sympathy with the conviction expressed not long ago by one of our greatest scientists—that it is impossible to plan discoveries, that the student of the laws of nature must take what is accidentally revealed to him, and, groping forward from point to point, grasp what may come to his hand. Again and again it has happened that scientists, the inventor, the discoverer, have found as their elbow the means to some great end, which had been lying within sight, but unapplied, for centuries. Electricity—the soul, it seems, of the science of yesterday—was roughly guessed at by a physician to the Court of Queen Elizabeth, who practised it in a primitive form; but three centuries after Elizabeth electricity is still comparatively unapplied, and must still be set down in the catalogue of science as one of the unknown forces.

Few branches of scientific research have developed so rapidly and beneficently as the science of medicine, the possibilities of natural aid in sickness are scarcely yet understood. Nature holds in her vast treasure-house, we may be certain, a remedy for every ill that flesh is heir to, and the meaning of incurable as applied to disease is really but human knowledge has a limit, and that the art of medicine has not yet wrested from Nature the secret of this mysterious influence which shall conquer all diseases. After centuries of the healing art, we are only now commencing to realise the value of the sun as a medical agent. He use of the sun's rays for the cure of one of the most terrible diseases known to men, is one of the most hopeful signs of our time, and the conviction is gaining ground that it light will cure lupus it will cure consumption too. "Nothing evil can live in purity" seems to be the guiding principle of the newly-discovered force, and it is surely one of the soundest of all natural truths.

The science of sunshine is one of the things which future generations will understand. Sir Norman Lockyer has a marvellous theory about the sun which will probably astonish many people. Most of us have heard of spots on the sun, and most people, perhaps, have seen photographs of sun-spots; but it has probably never occurred to the average man that the discovery and understanding of the sun-spot may prove to be one of the most beneficent additions to the sum of human knowledge. Sir Norman Lockyer will not be surprised if one of these days the sun is turned into an agent to enable us to cope with droughts and famines, and if the spots on the sun make it possible to predict with practical certainty the coming of famine and the exact part of the world where it will take place. As Faraday toyed with a needle, so his successors are toying with sun-spots, and nobody can say how great may be the results or how far-reaching for the human race.

Sir Norman Lockyer is not the only man who is looking to the sun with hope. So, too, is Nikola Tesla, who is not too busy talking to Mars to think of other mighty things. The Tesla dream is not, however, concerning the spots on the celestial orb; the young American's idea is that the day will come when in some mysterious way we shall be able to store the energy of the sun in such force that all the mechanical power in the world will be as nothing compared with it. Still another dreamer looks to the Arctics for the great power which is to drive the world in the far-off summers shall not see. His faith is in the aurora borealis, the mysterious charm of the unknown world, from whose rays he hopes to draw electrical powers for half the world.

The world, verily, will be worth living in when these things come to pass, and the greatest privilege of our day is youth. What the world may be like in fifty years human fancy cannot dimly conceive. Even Morgans may become of account in the new world which is coming when Tesla has chained the sun and Marconi has made telegraph wires of currents of air. Famines and droughts will no longer be uncontrollable, because the sun will signal their approach in time for their effects to be averted or diminished; disease will no longer be incurable because the light of the sun will cure them. It will be good to live in the good time which is coming; and the future is so fascinating as to make the young almost sigh for the coming of old age.

Hair 55 Inches Long
Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B——, of L——, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

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	A Quality—	Rs. a,	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz.	11 12	10 0
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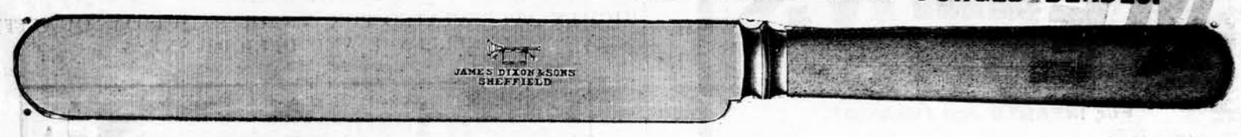
Table Spoons	,,	28 0	25 8
Dessert Forks	,,	22 0	19 0
Table Forks	,,	28 0	25 8

TABLE CUTLERY, BEST DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.



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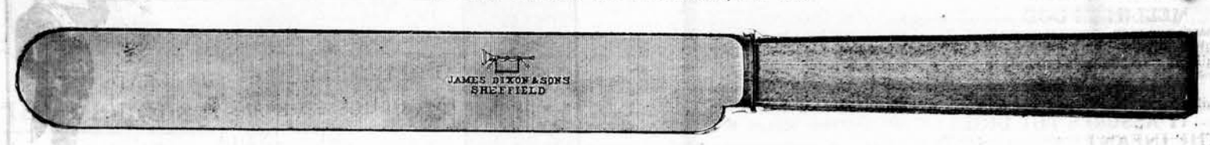
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



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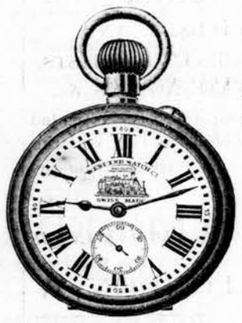

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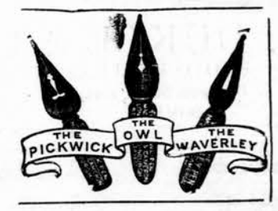

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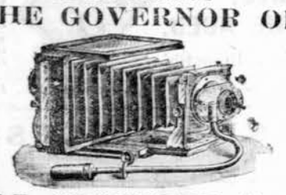

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